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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 9, 1973 No. 5410

****
* NATIONAL *
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RIVER CONTROL

The Great Yellow River Is Being Transformed into A River for the Good of the People

by

the Korean delegation of the "Rodong Sinmun" to China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 26, 1973)

Not long ago, our delegation from the "Rodong Sinmun" visited China, the land of our comrades-in-arms. Our visit to the rapidly developing and incomparably powerful socialist China was extremely brief. However, during this period, travelling by air, land and sea, we visited many parts of the country. This enabled us to experience the deep and profound friendship of the fraternal Chinese people and left numerous deep and indelible impressions on us.

Through this visit, we have seen and heard directly how the courageous and diligent Chinese people have overcome various storms and ordeals and courageously forged ahead under the correct leadership of their mighty leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party. As described by the common Chinese saying, the Chinese people have with the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" carried out revolution and construction by bringing their peerlessly great enthusiasm for creation into play. We firmly believe that there is beyond a doubt the prospect of a magnificent future for China, and that newer and momentous changes will be taking place there.

The Chinese people warmly welcomed us with the same deep affection of long lost brothers. With deep and genuine feeling, they enthusiastically told us their magnificent achievements to date, their exciting blueprint and their determined struggle. Even now, the smiling faces of the dependable working

people of Peking and Shanghai, the industrious commune members of Honan and Hunan, the vigorous young people and militiawomen of Hainan Island and the lovely young children of Nanking seem to float before our eyes.

Our visit to other places began with a trip to the Yellow River basin.

The Yellow River Has Been Tamed

We mounted the grand embankment of the Yellow River at Huayuank'ou on the northern outskirts of Chengchow. Standing on the embankment and looking into the distance, the vast expanse of the river was like a vast sea. It is said that the Yellow River is 10 kilometers wide, and it is difficult to see the opposite bank. Like a "wicked Yellow dragon" which was used by people in the past to describe their fear of the Yellow River, the onrush of the billowy river was so murky that it was impossible to see its bottom.

In old days, the Yellow River was known as "China's sorrow!" We were so told by Ma Ching-t'ing, chief engineer of the Honan Provincial River Administrative Bureau, who accompanied us. He had been through difficult times with the Yellow River, and he told us of the turbulent history that had taken place on both banks of the Yellow River in the past.

The Yellow River rises from the Yaholatahotse Mountains 5,442 meters above sea-level in Tsinghai Province, in the western part of China. It runs through eight provinces and autonomous regions over a course of over 4,900 kilometers before discharging itself into the Gulf of Pohai. Since ancient times, agriculture has flourished along the basin of the Yellow River. Along its middle reaches, China's long history and brilliant culture dating back to the stone age and the bronze age were created. It has been called the cradle of the Chinese people. The Yellow River basin, the home of many people, has abundant agricultural land, but for a long time the Yellow River was a scourge and a source of sorrow. Over the course of more than 2,000 years before liberation, the lower reaches of the Yellow River breached its banks more than 1,500 times and more seriously altered its course 26 times.

Because of the serious erosion on the loess plateau on the upper reaches of the Yellow River, a large amount of mud was brought down the river. Such mud silted up the passage of the river at the lower reaches causing the river bed to rise 5 to 10 meters above ground level. During flood time, the river invariably breached its banks and overflowed. It was precisely because of this that the Yellow River changed its course many times in the past. It discharged itself at times into the Yellow Sea at the southern part of the Shantung peninsula and currently it discharges itself into the Gulf of Pohai at the northern part of Shantung peninsula. Each time it overflowed its banks, countless lives and properties were swept away and swallowed up by the Yellow River.

In 1933, there was a flood of extremely serious proportion. The river breached its banks at 72 places, and 67 hsien in the three provinces of Hopei, Honan and Shantung were inundated. At that time, over 18,000 people perished. Houses and farmsteads were buried by sediment, 3,600,000 people were rendered homeless and unbearable tragedies were caused by the disaster.

Under the system of reactionary rule, the people were powerless against natural calamities. At that time, natural calamities and man-made disasters followed one after the other. In 1938, the Kuomintang reactionaries opened up a river channel on the great Yellow River embankment in Kuayuank'ou where we were visiting, and that caused an even greater disaster than the flood of 1933 in the Yellow River basin. At that time, the rampaging Yellow River took over 890,000 lives. It could be imagined from this how serious was the calamity that had been brought to the people at that time.

It was on the embankment at Huayuank'ou that we met venerable old man Shao Shih-ching, a commune member who was present at the scene of disaster in that year. His wrinkled face and strong hands seemed to describe his trouble-filled past. "When I think of the flood at that time, my heart trembles with fear!" The venerable old man spoke to us in that way of the past. At that time, the village where old Shao stayed and four villages nearby were swept away one morning. The villagers who were fortunate enough to survive were rendered homeless and became vagrants. Some starved to death outside the village. Some sold their children, and some ended it all by throwing themselves into the river. In old Shao's family, seven died of starvation and only eight survived. He and his younger brother had to wander from place to place for five years before they could return home.

"Under the solicitude of Chairman Mao, we found happiness," old Shao continued. "Through leading the Yellow River to bring in a layer of silt, even the deep trenches caused by erosion have been filled in, thus turning the sandy waste into fertile fields. Since then, we no longer have to worry. Now we can afford to eat rice, which was something unknown in the past. When he talked about that, his wrinkled face instantly wore a happy and contented smile.

The tearful past of venerable old Shao Shih-ching and the people of the village and their happy life today represent a factual epitome of the past and present life of millions of people in the Yellow River basin.

The Yellow River, which since time immemorial has been called a "bad-tempered wild stallion" is today in the process of being tamed. The water of the Yellow River, which in the past had been called a scourge and a source of sorrow is today being transformed into a river for the good of the people. This transformation began after the birth of new China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, particularly after the issue of the great call, "Work on the Yellow River must be done well" by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, when he visited the Yellow River basin in 1952.

From that time onward, the Chinese people have looked upon the control of the Yellow River as an integral part of socialist construction. For the sake of improving natural conditions at the Yellow River basin, placing the scourage of the Yellow River under permanent control and developing the water conservation resources of the Yellow River, they have formulated a far-reaching plan for the comprehensive development of the Yellow River. For the purpose of carrying out this plan, they have effectively organized and mobilized the masses of people.

We have visited the sluice gates and water-lifting station at Huayuank'ou and also the Yellow River embankment called "Great Wall of the river" by the people there. About the height of three persons, the solid and sturdy stone embankment at Huayuank'ou stretches imposingly into the distance. It could be imagined what enormous resources the people had sunk along the river for placing the Yellow River under control.

The struggle to fill in the breaches of the Yellow River was launched with vigor and vitality in the whole of the Yellow River basin. According to chief engineer Ma Ching-t'ing, after liberation, the people of both Honan Province and Shantung Province mobilized hundreds of thousands of laborers each winter and spring for building a mighty embankment, 1,800 kilometers long, along the Yellow River that was capable of withstanding floods of extraordinary magnitude.

Erosion on the upper and middle reaches was the basic cause for flooding at the lower reaches. For the sake of preventing erosion, the people on the loess plateau at the upper reaches of the Yellow River extensively launched a mass movement for building more than 1,400,000 hectares of terraced fields and planting more than 2,800,000 hectares of trees on the hills. In that way, the wild and unruly Yellow River which seemed intent on swallowing up the land was eventually tamed by the people and made to flow gently along channels and ditches

The roaring onrush of the Yellow River regularly caused breaches in areas at the lower reaches and left behind ponds and sandy waste. Such waste land has now been turned into fertile fields. We were watching the crops growing luxuriantly on such fertile land as we departed from Huayuank'ou.

The group of us drove on to the newly constructed Mangshan Water-Lifting Station. After driving a while along the highway running through spacious fields by the bank of the river, the Chinese comrades accompanying us said: "The hill in front of us is Mangshan. In 1952, Chairman Mao climbed to the top of that hill, looked down on the Yellow River and issued his call for bringing the Yellow River under control."

Mangshan is a hill of moderate height stretching undulatingly into the distance. After passing the foothill of Mangshan, we saw a large water-lifting station by the bank of the Yellow River. There are 16 sets of large generators and pumps in the water-lifting station as well as numerous pipelines for raising water to a height of 33 meters high, and after that, the water is again led to a hilltop 53 meters high. The Mangshan Water-Lifting Station is another new project built with creative labor on the bank of the Yellow River.

For the sake of constructing the Mangshan Water-Lifting Station, the working class of factories in Chengchow municipality has produced such machinery and equipment as generators and pumps and contributed some 4,000,000 work-days to this mass construction project. This water-lifting station is capable of raising 10 cubic meters of water per second, and can irrigate more than 6,600 hectaries of land. It supplies almost 60,000,000 cubic meters of drinking and industrial water to Chengchow municipality a year. These facts tell people that the people of this area are not only able to overcome the disaster caused

by the Yellow River through inundation, because today, they are also able to make effective use of the rich water conservation resources of the Yellow River in developing industry and agriculture and improving the livelihood of the people.

For the sake of utilizing the water conservation resources of the Yellow River, a tenacious struggle has been going on in the entire Yellow River basin.

Before liberation, there was not a single reservoir or electric power station on the Yellow River and its tributaries. Today, however, five large water conservation and electric power projects, and over 60 locks and 80 irrigation stations, including the Sanmen Gorge dam, have been constructed on the main river. More than 70 large and mseium-size and thousands of small water conservation and electric power projects have been built on its tributaries. Before liberation, the irrigated acreage at the Yellow River basin amounted only to about 800,000 hectares. Today, this has increased to 3,200,000 hectares. During this period, there has also been an increase in agricultural output. The per-hectare yield in grain has risen by 179 percent and in cotton by 237 percent.

The construction of water conservation and electric power projects not only benefits industrial and agricultural development, but also could regulate the rate of discharge of the Yellow River during flood time and prevent the breaching of its banks at the lower reaches.

The Yellow River which had been so ferocious in the past several thousand years is now tamed by the people. Today, the Yellow River is no longer a scourage and a source of sorrow to the people, but has become a useful river bringing infinite riches and happiness to the people.

The Prosperous Yellow River Basin

As the sun was slowly sinking behind the hills, we left the Mangshan Water-Lifting Station for Chengchow. Sheep were grazing on the embankment of the Yellow River and the earing of wheat waved gently in the breeze from the river. In another field, commune members were sowing cotton. Nothing would make people associate this place with the sandy waste which was overgrown with weeds and ravaged by the Yellow River in the past.

Not in just this place alone. Peasants of the Chüyü production brigade living on the loess plateau at the upper reaches of the Yellow River in the northwestern part of Shansi are also building terraced fields on mountain ridges and planting trees in the mountain region, and after the sediment had settled, the abandoned marshy land by the river bank has also been turned into fertile fields. They are building their homeland into a fertile and beautiful countryside. At the lower reaches of the Yellow River, the commune members of the Lichi people's commune in Shantung Province, have turned patches of sandy waste that had been ravaged by the flooding Yellow River in the past into fertile fields capable of producing bumper harvest year after year.

Our automobile drove past neat and orderly vegetable plots, factory-filled streets and entered Chengchow municipality. That night, comrades of the Chengchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee acquainted us with the exciting development of things in Chengchow after liberation. He said:

"Before liberation, Chengchow was a place constantly inundated by the Yellow River. People were unwilling to live there." Before liberation, Chengchow municipality was only a very small consumer city. In the early days of liberation, it had a population of 150,000, and there were five small factories with only about 400 workers. Now, Chengchow has been built into a large industrial city with a population of 700,000, 630 factories and 160,000 workers. Because this area abounds in wheat, cotton and tobacco and is rich in underground resources, eight textile mills of various sizes and a cigarette factory with modern equipment have been set up in Chengchow municipality according to local conditions. There have also been set up factories for the production of general machinery, textile machinery, agricultural machinery and electrical machinery and equipment as well as a steel mill, an aluminum mill and plants for producing articles for everyday use. Total industrial output value increased last year by more than 270 times compared with the early stage of liberation.

There has also been a tremendous development in agricultural production. Due to the diverting of the Yellow River for irrigation, not only the paddy fields, but also 80 percent of the upland can be irrigated. The per-unit-area yield of grain has risen to 3.4 times that before liberation.

A new look has appeared in Chengchow municipality. The municipality has built new industrial areas as well as new roads and streets, and has also rapidly developed educational, cultural and public health undertakings.

The development and transformation of the Yellow River basin by leaps and bounds in 20 or more years after liberation is a major event in the long history of the Chinese people. From time immemorial, ever since there was the Yellow River, successive generations of reactionary ruling classes had never been able to tame it. For a long time, the working people had suffered enough from disasters caused by its overflowing, but all their efforts and dreams to curb flooding had never been realized. It was not until more than 20 years after liberation could their desire to place the Yellow River under control be materialized.

Today, after more than 20 years of development, there is a world of difference in Chengchow compared with the city before liberation and the old Chengchow in history.

The river is still the same, the land is still the same and the people are still the same. But what power could bring about such a change?

The people with one voice said: "That is because Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party have set up the people's government and the socialist system which is without exploitation and oppression, and have also formulated the correct line and policies wisely led the people to throw themselves into the struggle for transforming nature and society.

"The prosperous Yellow River basin is beautiful today, but its tomorrow will be even better."

Comrade Shao Hsi-lien, a CYL member who has won the appellation of "iron maid" for having rendered meritorious service through labor in the course of constructing the Mangshan Water-Lifting Station, told us: "We have not done anything important. What has to be done will be much greater than what has already been done. We must continue with our struggle against nature, and build the Yellow River basin into a socialist paradise with even greater blessings." Even now, her words are still fresh in my mind.

Because countless successors to the revolution from the dependable younger generation are being brought up, the Yellow River basin is bound to be infinitely more flourishing.

(Originally carried in "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea, June 5, 1973)

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PARTY BUILDING

Party Committee of A Certain Artillery Regiment under PLA Canton Command Conscientiously Helps Members of Company Party Branches Raise Their Level of Consciousness in Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton) During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment under the PLA Canton Command vigorously strengthens building of Party branches in company units and brings the role of these Party branches into play as fighting citadels, thereby directing the whole regiment to carry out its various branches of work in triumph.

To strengthen building of Party branches in company units, the Party committee of this artillery regiment has in the past year and more organized its office cadres four times to go down separately to make investigation and study in various company units. It also has held in succession six study classes attended by members of the Party branches and leaders of the Party groups. These classes seek to train backbone elements and sum up and exchange experience. Each of the members of the regiment Party committee sets up a liaison post at the basic level and goes often to this post to look into the conditions of Party branch building and to discover and solve problems in time.

While staying at a selected spot in the 6th company, Ch'en Yung-tseng, a standing committee member of the regiment Party committee, went deep into various squads and platoons to chat with cadres and fighters and to solicit opinions from the rank and file on work carried out by Party branches. He discovered that some of the committee members of the Party branches became arrogant and self-complacent in the face of achievements. Accordingly, he got together with them many times to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Strive to guard against arrogance. This is a question of principle to the leaders," and helped them understand the danger brought by arrogance and complacency. As a result, there emerged in the Party branch of this company a lively practice of modesty and prudence and of unity in combat.

The leading members of the Party branch of the 4th company are new cadres inexperienced in political work. Li Chi-lin, a standing committee member of the regiment Party committee, therefore spent a long time in this company to teach the cadres Party lessons and tell them the honorable traditions of the Party organizations which actively carried out ideological and political work to arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm of the cadres and the fighters during the war years. He also led the leading members of the Party branch of this company to do political work in the drivers' squad, so that they could acquire experience in doing political work. As a result, a new outlook has emerged in ideological building and in various branches of work in the whole company.

In the course of strengthening the building of Party branches in company units, the Party committee of this artillery regiment paid particular attention to helping the leading members of the Party branches of the companies raise their consciousness in the struggle in line in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In February this year, the Party branch of the 3rd howitzer company led the company to carry out military training. Wang Huo-tung, a standing committee member of the regiment Party committee who was staying at a selected spot in this company, seriously organized the leading members of the Party branch of this company to study Chairman Mao's teachings and to criticize the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and helped them raise their consciousness in grasping military training. The Party branch of this company imposed stern demands on the cadres and fighters and gave them rigid training, thereby accomplishing its military training tasks with better results.

The Party committee of this artillery regiment constantly educated the leading members of the Party branches in the Party system of democratic centralism, thereby further enlivening democratic life among the Party members. The 8th company was one of the liaison posts set up by Chiang Hsiao-lien, deputy secretary to the regiment Party committee. In September last year, the secretary of the Party branch and two other committee members in this company went to study in the regiment's tutoring team. Work in this Party branch was put under the charge of a deputy secretary. After Chiang Hsiao-lien came to this company, he got together with the committee members of its Party branch to study the Party system of democratic centralism and helped the leading members of this Party branch exercise collective leadership in a better way.

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Party Committee of A Certain Division under PLA Foochow Command Firmly Grasps Building of Company Party Branches

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1973)

(NCNA Foochow) In the course of conducting criticism against revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of a certain division under the PLA Foochow Command firmly grasped the building of company Party branches and made these Party branches play the role of fighting citadels.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of this division penetratingly criticized the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining Party building and strengthened the building of company Party branches. In the past year or longer, the members of the Party committees at the division and regiment levels constantly led the working groups to go deep into the companies to join the leading members of their Party branches in summing up experience, and helped them go on raising their consciousness in grasping the building of Party branches.

The 1st company of a certain regiment was for a time negligent in the matter of Party branch building. The secretary of the division Party committee came to stay and work in this company, and he aroused the leading members of the Party branch and all Party members in this company to penetratingly criticize the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Immediately after that, he led all to look for shortcomings in work done by the Party branch, and drew measures for strengthening the building of the Party branch. Now, the Party branch of this company plays a much greater role as a fighting citadel with the Party members going further in playing the role of vanguards and models, and this company quickly makes headway and ranks among the advanced units of the whole regiment.

The members of the Party committees at the division and regiment levels of this division who went to stay at selected spots in company units gave timely help to solve the problems which they discovered in the work of the Party branches. The 2nd company of a certain regiment was a rather advanced company. For some time, the leading members of the Party branch of this company paid no attention to carrying out active ideological struggle. The two standing committee members of the regiment Party committee who stayed at selected spots in this company went to chat with them and helped them solve this problem, thereby strengthening the revolutionary unity of the Party branch. While attending a meeting of the Party branch of the 3rd company of a certain regiment, a member of the division Party committee saw that the secretary of this Party branch was not good at leading all to express their opinions. After the meeting, he patiently helped this Party branch secretary to learn to act in accordance with the principle of the Party system of democratic centralism. With his help, this Party branch secretary not only paid attention to inducing all to express their views at the Party branch meeting and conscientiously listened to their opinions, but also took the initiative in discussing problems with

other branch committee members while doing daily tasks, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of all and helping the Party branch committee exercise collective leadership.

The Party committees at all levels in this division paid great attention to training backbone elements for Party branches. For this purpose, they ran in the past year or longer many study classes for Party branch secretaries of company units and rotational training teams for the leading members of Party branches. After they came to the company units, some members of the Party committees at different levels personally conducted Party classes for Party members and helped and guided the Party branches to carry out activities, and propagate the experience in properly doing Party branch work. With the help of the Party committees, the leading members of the Party branches of the company units have raised their ideological level and improved their capacity for work.

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Haich'eng Hsien, Liaoning, Actively and Prudently Recruits Party Members for Further Strengthening the Primary Party Organizations in the Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 27, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and in accordance with the rules governing Party membership in the Party Constitution, the CCP Committee of Haich'eng Hsien, Liaoning Province, has actively and prudently absorbed into the Party the non-Party activists who have been tested in the countryside, thereby further strengthening the forces of the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside. In the past two years, the whole hsien recruited more than 4,700 new Party members, including 887 female Party members, in the countryside. After joining the Party, these new Party members conscientiously studied Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, maintained close ties with the masses and played the role of vanguards and models in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the CCP Committee of Haich'eng Hsien penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line for the rural cadres and the commune members. Many non-Party activists conscientiously studied the revolutionary theories and thoroughly criticized the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further raising their level of consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle to line, and heightening their enthusiasm for socialism and ardent love for the Party. On this foundation, the hsien committee adopted effective measures for arousing the Party organizations at all levels in the countryside to do a really good job in training and educating these activists and to actively and prudently absorb into the Party the activists who were eligible for Party membership. As a result, the basic-level Party organizations in the countryside became more vigorous and had greater fighting strength.

In the past two years, the Party committee of Hsiszu commune in this hsien held 20 study classes for conducting education in line and educated more than 500 non-Party activists in the basic line of the Party, thereby effectively raising their consciousness. Having stood tests, 127 of these activists were admitted into the Party.

Tung Chen-yu, a bookkeeper of the No. 3 production team in Shuangli brigade of Wangshih commune, raised his consciousness after receiving education in ideology and political line. After that, the commune Party committee and the brigade Party branch appointed him as deputy leader of the production team and put him to training in the first line of the struggle. The members of the brigade Party branch got together with him to study the basic line of the Party and helped him build up his consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the course of practical struggle. Trained and educated by the Party organizations, he further raised his consciousness, launched a resolute struggle against the capitalist tendencies in the production team, and got together with the cadres and the commune members of the whole production

team to develop the excellent situation of revolution and production in the whole team. He was gloriously admitted into the Party.

The CCP Haich'eng Hsien Committee paid very close attention to strengthening the building of Party organizations in units that lagged behind, and actively absorbed into the Party the non-Party activists in some production brigades and teams which were weak in Party forces, so that these activists might play the role of models and leaders in the struggle for changing the backward outlook of their units. In and after 1971, starting from strengthening Party building, the hsien committee helped more than 90 brigades change their outlook.

One of these brigades formerly had relatively weak Party forces. The hsien committee helped the Party branch of this brigade in firmly grasping training and education of the activists and recruited 18 new Party members in the course of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Various production teams of this brigade also set up their Party groups and reinforced and strengthened their leading groups. In the whole brigade, all Party members, new and old, united to form one, and the situation became better and better.

The Party committee of Haich'eng hsien constantly educates the basic-level Party organizations to go further in strengthehing Party ideological building and properly conducting education for new Party members while firmly grasping the building of Party organizations. Under the leadership of the hsien committee, the Party organizations of many communes and brigades adopt the methods of holding study classes for new Party members, making the old lead the new, and putting the new Party members on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, so as to enable the new Party members to brave the storm and face the world in the mass struggle, go on raising their consciousness and consciously bring into play the exemplary vanguard role of communists.

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RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

PLA's Health Workers Actively Help Mountain and Rural Areas Develop Medical and Health Service

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 26, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, June 25, 1973) The broad masses of health workers of the People's Liberation Army firmly implement Chairman Mao's directive "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," and actively help the basic-level units in the remote mountain and rural areas to develop the medical and health service. In the past few years, various PLA units have dispatched more than 14,000 medical teams to the vast countryside and the mountain areas all over the motherland, giving medical treatment to 64 million poor and lower-middle peasants and helping 70,000 production teams set up the system of cooperative medical service. This gives vigorous support to socialist construction.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the broad masses of medical workers in various PLA units conscientiously studied the series of Chairman Mao's important directives on health work and thoroughly criticized the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in opposing the conducting of medical service for the majority of the people and the integration of health workers with factory workers and peasants. This enabled them to raise further their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in health work. Simultaneously with properly carrying out health work in their army units, they sent large numbers of medical teams (groups) to go deep into the coastal and frontier areas as well as remote mountain and rural areas to enthusiastically practice the prevention and treatment of diseases for the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

The medical post at the Karakoram Range sent by a certain hospital under the Sinkiang Military District took root on the snow-clad mountains and the plateau and sent doctors and medicine to the armymen and the civilians at the check points in the border area.

The medical team sent by a certain hospital under the PLA Kunming Unit covered every spot over an area of several hundred li in the Ailao Mountains, and relieved the broad masses of the local inhabitants of more than ten minority nationalities including the Yi and the Chuang of their ailments.

The island medical service team of a certain hospital under the PLA Tsinan Unit rendered mobile medical service on eight islands in the Yellow Sea. It discovered that a kind of insect called hsiao-yao (小咬) teemed on these islands. People stung by this insect would develop an unbearable itch, which might even result in dermatitis and skin ulcer. The members of this medical team went deep into reality to make investigation and study. They grasped the laws of the life of this insect and adopted effective measures for checking its multiplication and growth, thereby safeguarding the physical health of the armymen and the civilians on these islands.

In Hsinyang district, Honan, an epidemic caused by a kind of spirilla with hooks at both ends broke out in June last year. The Party committee of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command immediately organized seven medical teams to go separately to six hsien including Shangch'eng and Kushih to actively conduct a general survey and give treatment. The medical team which came to Tingyuan commune in Loshan hsien covered all the 247 natural villages in the commune in less than 20 days and gave medical examination and treatment to over 10,000 local people. Thanks to the joint efforts made by the armymen and the civilians, this epidemic was quickly wiped out.

The medical team sent by a certain field hospital under the PLA Nanking Unit carried out close to 2,000 surgical operations on the appendix, the stomach, the intestines, the spleen and the bones in the countryside, and no case of infection was reported.

The medical team of the PLA General Hospital conducted more than 47,800 surgical operations on the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau and in the mountain areas in North China, thus making contributions toward safeguarding the health of the local people.

To carry through the directive of "putting emphasis on prevention" in health work, various PLA units organized large numbers of special teams for the prevention and treatment of diseases. These teams actively cooperated with the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in preventing and treating endemic diseases. The teams responsible for the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases in North China organized by the PLA units of Peking, Shenyang, Lanchow and Sinkiang conducted prolonged investigations and studies in focal areas. They worked on the prevention of treatment of diseases, helped the local masses sum up and popularize the experience in the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases and carry out scientific experiments. They did much work and achieved new results.

Braving the hot sun in summer, the teams for the prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis, malaria, encephalitis type-B under the PLA units of Nanking, Wuhan, Canton and Foochow gave general medical check-up and treatment to the patients in the infected areas, put the source of contagion under control and give emergency treatment to save the patients who were seriously ill. They achieved remarkable results in this connection.

For the purpose of mastering the method for the prevention and treatment of senile bronchitis, the whole army set up more than 1,000 teams (groups) for the prevention and treatment of bronchitis and sent more than 9,000 health workers to learn from herbalists and medicinal herb growers. These health workers discovered large quantities of new medicine and conducted extensive clinical studies and scientific experiments on those that produced better therapeutic effect.

While in the countryside, the PLA medical teams adopted the methods of grasping ideology, guiding the style of work and teaching techniques to vigorously train rural medical and health workers. The medical workers of a

certain garrison regiment of the PLA Canton Unit stationed in an outpost in the South China Sea conducted study classes or organized medical training teams aboard boats or on the beaches, and trained more than 200 marine "barefoot doctors" for the fishermen. This changed the past absence of medical service when the fishermen went out to fish in distant seas.

The frontier defense medical teams under the PLA units stationed in Kunming, Chengtu, Sinkiang and Lanchow diligently learned the languages of the local minority nationalities and, wherever possible, conducted teaching in the languages of these minority nationalities. This helped large groups of "barefoot doctors" of minority nationalities to grow up quickly and become an important force in health work in the border areas.

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AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

Seaside Hsien in East China Increases Grain Output

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 27, 1973)

irrigation projects have enabled a formerly grain deficient county in east china's chekiang province to win high yield despite chronic aridity. the county achieved an average grain yield of 7.9 tons per hectare last year, a 44 per cent increase over 1971. total grain output was 45.2 per cent higher than in 1971 and the amount of grain sold to the state increased by 30 per cent.

sanman county also has a marked increase in the output of cotton, silkworm cocoons, tea, sugar-cane and other side-line products.

situated on a peninsula in the east china sea, 70 per cent of the county's land is hilly. the coastal land was sandy and the county reaped no more than 1.5 tons per hectare before liberation.

since the founding of new china, particularly since the people's communes were established in 1958, great efforts were made to improve farming conditions. grain yields increased to 3.7 and then to 4.5 tons.

after a new county communist party committee was set up in 1971, it mobilized the peasants to discuss how to advance faster. they asked themselves: "our farming conditions are better than tachai's; why haven't we accomplished as much?" they resolved to improve the area.

then leading cadres began making extensive investigations in all the communes and mapped out over-all plans for transforming the area.

most of the chuao commune's arable land was on hills, making irrigation difficult. grain output remained low, yield averaging only 3 tons per hectare.

county leaders led the people in improving basic farming conditions and undertaking water conservancy works on a still greater scale as the tachai people did. the result was good. output went up quickly and average yield shot up to 7.5 tons per hectare.

the commune added 26 small-sized reservoirs the following year. as a result, output climbed to 9.6 tons after conquering a 90-day serious dry spell. this was 20 per cent higher than the previous peak.

the yenchih commune formerly lacked ponds, reservoirs and other irrigation facilities.

the party committee, after inspecting 14 brigades, decided to dredge waterways.

then in 1972, committee members led 1,000 more people in building a fairly big reservoir to benefit more than 600 hectares of rice fields. after a month of hard work, the project was completed ahead of schedule. in addition, the commune built or expanded nine small reservoirs and ponds. this increased grain yield from 3.4 tons per hectare in 1971 to 8.4 tons in 1972. total output was 70 per cent over 1971's.

a county-wide drive for more water conservancy projects followed.

sanman county last year dug many irrigation ditches and culverts, dredged and deepened river courses and put up 220 reservoirs and ponds.

these projects improved the most vulnerable land, extended the irrigated area and raised the storage capacity.

the county introduced an improved strain of seed which gives high yield, and switched most of its farmland from one crop to two or three crops a year. the 1972 index of multiple cropping reached 264.6 per cent.

in addition, the county has wrested 2,206 hectares of land from the sea, thus enlarging the cultivated area by one-fifth.

PUMPS FOR RURAL COMMUNES

Veteran Worker in Northeast China Helps Agriculture

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 26, 1973)

a veteran worker in a county-run factory in northeast china's kirin province designed an under-water electrical pump for deep wells which is small, light and easy to use.

li shang-yu, of the pump and electrical motor building and repair plant of fuyu county, has in addition designed a submerged pump for lifting river water.

the two types are in use in the county which increased grain output thanks to the doubling of the irrigated acreage.

commune members li shang-yu met when he headed a team of workers and technicians in repairing pumps for communes

told him the kind of pumps they needed. meetings with commune members in various places showed that the county's topography made it difficult to use ordinary electrical pumps for the many deep wells sunk during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

upon his return he told his fellow workers: "the communes want our help badly. we must build new pumps for deep wells."

with the help of the plant's leadership, li shang-yu and other workers began to design pumps. he continued with the drawings even when he was hospitalized. the state industrial department concerned approved the model of the electrical pump he designed. but li shang-yu was concerned that the pump, though suitable for deep wells and easy to maintain, could not be submerged and its electrical motor might be damaged if the water level in the well rose suddenly.

he made further improvements and the final version weighs one-third as much and costs 39 per cent less.

li shang-yu, who has been working for more than 30 years, is a vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee.

SILICON-DUST CONTROL

Central China Mine Cuts Silicon Dust

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 26, 1973)

a three-pronged effort by workers, state and management and scientists over the past few years has brought the silicon dust content in a non-ferrous metal mine in central china's hunan province below the state requirement.

the experience of the 60-year-old yaokanghsien mine was studied at a recent conference on labour protection called by the hunan provincial revolutionary committee for possible use by other mines in this province.

free silicon dioxide in the rocks of the yaokanghsien mine runs as high as 90 percent. the miners' dread lung disease, silicosis, took a heavy toll in the mine before liberation. today, the average density of silicon dust at the work faces is only 1.47 milligrams per cubic metre, 0.53 mg below the standard set by the state.

the incidence of silicosis has dropped rapidly in the past few years and new cases of silicosis are rare. many old miners who contracted the disease before liberation have received good medical care and their health is improving.

the people's government earmarked 1,200,000 yuan for the mine's dust-control work between 1954 and 1972. the mine itself spends 300,000 yuan every year on dust control. one quarter of the electricity used by the mine goes to ventilation and dust-control equipment.

the miners themselves responded with a host of suggestions and devices when a mass technical innovations safety campaign was launched. the pit is a maze of ventilation ducts and water pipes. stale air is sucked out and fresh air drawn in. work faces are kept under a fine mist of water to control the dust during extraction. loaded mine cars are sprayed automatically to keep down dust during transport. pneumatic drills have a water jet nozzle to dampen the rock particles.

the provincial metallurgical industry bureau established a silicosis prevention research centre at the mine in 1968. the centre has 40 beds for silicosis patients. the mine hospital also runs a rest home for silicosis patients.

the health work research institute of the chinese academy of medical sciences and the hunan provincial research institute of industrial hygiene have sent a dozen research and medical workers to help with dust control at the mine since may 1970.

professor wu chih-chung of the chinese academy of medical sciences, a communist party member in his sixties, worked regularly at the mine to give medical treatment and spread general knowledge about dust control. many research workers go on shift with the miners to study ways to control silicon dust and draw on the experience of the workers.

liu kuang-chuan, a research worker, joined a group of miners in making an on-the-spot investigation in a 40-metre-high tunnel-to-tunnel shaft. he found that it took two hours to expel the fumes after shot firing. this prompted him to design and make a high pressure centrifugal ventilator with the miners that removes the fumes in ten minutes.

improved working conditions have promoted production. the mine has overfulfilled all state quotas since 1970. output for the first five months of this year was considerably higher than in the same 1972 period.

TRANSPORT WORKERS

Truck Driver Helps Build Socialism

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 26, 1973)

the delegates to the current yunnan provincial congress of trade unions were impressed by a speech delivered by a 53-year-old truck driver named kan teng-chu.

a communist party member, kan teng-chu has since 1971 fulfilled in two years and five months his quota for four years and nine months. the 1973 quota was completed in less than five months.

in 17 years of driving trucks, he has covered 860,000 kilometres without a single mishap, without even a scratch on the truck.

his route, from the provincial capital of kunming to the border town wanting, threads through the saw-toothed hengtuan mountains which are cut by numerous precipitous gorges. sharp turns, steep slopes and frequent heavy fog make driving dangerous.

kan teng-chu pours his love for socialism into his work. as he was delivering badly needed insecticide one time, he ran into a heavy fog. it is acceptable practice to lay over at the nearest station and rest until the weather clears. but he thought of the rural communes' need. so he probed section after section of the road ahead on foot and then carefully drove forward. daring combined with meticulous care got him through the 30-kilometre stretch of fog in four hours of strenuous work.

he often gives up his day off. when asked why he does so, he replied: "in order to speed up our socialist construction, we must do as our trucks, running at top speed."

behind this enthusiasm are his vastly different experiences in the old society and the new.

before liberation kan teng-chu drifted from his native village to the city to earn a living. working for a capitalist, he found no matter how hard he tried, he could barely keep body and soul together. by the time he managed to put aside enough money to get married he was almost thirty.

after liberation, he became a worker in a state-run enterprise, first as an auto repair man and then as a truck driver. he has six children. two of them also work in the transport department, one is a geological worker and the three others are attending primary and

secondary school. the family has a secure life. like all workers in china, he is entitled to labour insurance which provides retirement with pension at 60, free medical care for the workers in the family and half the medical costs free for other members.

NEIGHBORHOOD LIBRARIES

Neighborhood Libraries in Central China City

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 26, 1973)

neighbourhood committees in this central china city has set up 126 libraries and the municipal revolutionary committee appropriates funds to help.

each library has from several hundred to one thousand books, including works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, literature and art and natural science. youngsters as well as adults flock to the libraries to borrow books or read newspapers.

the libraries sometimes organize lectures, story-telling and poetry recitals to spread revolutionary thinking and popularize scientific and technical knowledge.

one boy, who always was put to mischief, after reading again and again "stories about lei feng" which he borrowed from his neighbourhood library, began to help an ailing elderly woman with her household chores. the image of the great communist fighter praised by chairman mao prompted the lad to learn to love his comrades and devote himself to serving the people.

a neighbourhood library helped a dozen housewives working in a community foundry solve some technical problems. they were casting aluminium caps for bottles, but these were not up to standard. they came to the library to study chairman mao's brilliant work "on practice" and consulted a veteran worker about basic foundry knowledge.

most of the librarians are retired workers, educated young people and neighbourhood committee cadres. the 65-year-old retired seaman liu chin-shan tended his library from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., bringing lunch and supper with him. he said: "exploited and oppressed by capitalists, i could hardly keep body and soul together before liberation. now i enjoy a happy life on a pension. i'll do my share to spread socialist culture and serve my neighbours."

SPORTS

Volleyball and Badminton Competitions of PLA 1973 Sports Meet

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 27, 1973)

the volleyball and badminton events of the people's liberation army 1973 sports meet ended in wuhan after 13 days of keen competition. the men's volleyball team of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the women's volleyball team of the p.l.a. tsinan units won the men's and women's championships. the title of the men's and women's team events in badminton went to the men's badminton team of the p.l.a. foochow units and the women's badminton team of the p.l.a. wuhan units.

the volleyball and badminton competitions were participated in by teams from 17 p.l.a. units, with 800 players, coaches and umpires.

all the participating teams firmly adhered to the principle of "friendship first, competition second", with an aim to learn from each other, exchange experience and raise their level together.

the players displayed the fine style of courage in battle and continuous fighting developed by the chinese people's liberation army. they were neither dizzy with success, nor discouraged by failure. scenes of keen competition were frequent.

the men's and women's singles, doubles and mixed doubles events of badminton were also played.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Peking Men's Basketball Team Leaves for Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

a men's basketball team of peking left here by air at noon today to pay a friendly visit to tunisia, guinea and senegal. leader of the team is li ta-wei, and deputy leader chang chi-hsiang.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned hsiao ying, liu feng, wei ming and wang to.

on hand were guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara and embassy officials.

CHINA AND BURMA

Peking Reception in Honor of Burmese Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

the chinese volleyball association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting burmese national men's volleyball team led by u thein tin, deputy director of the burmese sports and physical education department.

among the guests were delegation leader u thein tin and members of the volleyball team, u myo aung, first secretary of the burmese embassy here, and mrs. u myo aung, and diplomatic officials of the embassy.

present were chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation (acsf), sung chung, secretary-general of the acsf, chao pin, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, leading members of chinese departments concerned, including liang feng, chang chih-huai and wang wen-chung, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. chao pin said: "china and burma are friendly neighbours. the chinese volleyball team which visited burma last year was given a warm reception by the burmese people and volleyball circles. we are particularly happy to extend a welcome to you here today. we believe your visit will help raise the standards of volleyball in our two countries and promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of our two countries."

u thein tin said: "as we left for our visit to china, the chinese badminton and table tennis teams were visiting burma, and our burmese men's basketball team will soon visit china." he expressed the belief that such sports exchanges between burma and china would promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the burmese volleyball team arrived here by air yesterday for a friendly match tour of china.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Women's Volleyball Team Plays First Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

the visiting cuban women's volleyball team played its first friendly match before a capacity crowd of 15,000 at the peking workers' indoor stadium here this evening.

leading member of the chinese volleyball association hsia lang was among the spectators.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere with the crowd cheering and applauding every good shot. there was an ovation at the end of the match as the two teams lined up in a long row, arm-in-arm, and waved to the spectators in acknowledgement of the tribute.

the chinese team won 3:2 (15-8, 10-15, 15-12, 8-15 and 15-11).

CHINA AND FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

a banquet was given by foreign diplomatic envoys here this evening to thank the chinese ministry of foreign affairs for inviting foreign ambassadors, other diplomatic officials and their wives on a northeast china tour last spring, which took them to shenyang, fushun, anshan and luta.

among those attending the function were foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and his wife chin jui-ying, vice-foreign minister fu hao and his wife chiao ling, vice-foreign minister yu chan and his wife tso yi, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin and staff members who accompanied the diplomatic envoys on their tours.

ranadhir subba, nepalese ambassador to china and head of the diplomatic corps, and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Boys Athletics Delegation Leaves for Greece

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

a chinese boys athletics delegation with chang lien-hua as its leader and chao shuang-chin as its deputy leader left here for greece by air at lunch time today to participate in the international athletics championships for boys in athens.

it was seen off by leading members of chinese departments concerned wang to, mou tso-yun and chien ta-yueh, as well as officials of the greek embassy in peking.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Health Delegation Returns Home from China

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jun. 25, 1973)

dr. izzat mustapha, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of health of iraq, and part of the iraqi health delegation led by him, returned here last evening after a friendly visit to china.

they were met at the airport by iraqi minister of state salah al yousifi and other senior officials. chinese ambassador to iraq hu cheng-fang was also greeting them.

minister mustapha told the iraqi news agency upon arrival that "during our visit to china, we acquainted ourselves with the medical progress there and the revival of old chinese medical heritage alongside with modern medicine. we also witnessed how medical services are made available in rural and urban areas."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih, Hsieh Hua Meet Japanese Delegation for Escorting Remains of Chinese Martyrs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, this afternoon met with all members of the japanese delegation for escorting remains of chinese martyrs killed in japan. the delegation has toshio yamaguchi, parliamentary vice-minister of health and welfare, as the governmental representative, and masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as the non-official representative. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, took part in the meeting.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chao pu-chu, meng chien, wang min, wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua as well as chang yen-tsun, representative of the martyrs' families.

Japanese Mayor of Kyoto and His Party Conclude Visit to Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Jun. 26, 1973)

motoki funahashi, mayor of kyoto, japan, and his party wrapped up a friendly visit to sian and left here for peking today.

the japanese guests arrived here on june 23 and were guests of honour at a dinner given that evening by sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee. at the banquet, hosts and guests toasted the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations between china and japan and the friendship between the people of sian and kyoto.

during their stay in sian, the japanese guests paid a call to the sian municipal revolutionary committee, where they were warmly welcomed by the office workers. accompanied by hsieh pang-ting, vice-chairman of the sian municipal revolutionary committee, they also visited a textile mill, an art handicrafts workshop, a middle school, a museum and the former sian liaison office of the eighth route army now kept as a memorial hall, toured places of historical interest and attended an art performance presented by the sian song and dance troupe. while touring the hsingching park, the japanese guests enjoyed seeing the well-growing oyama sakura (cherry) and larch saplings from japan.

Japanese Mayor of Kobe and Party Wind Up Visit to Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jun. 26, 1973)

tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, and his party wound up their friendly visit to tientsin and left here by train for peking this afternoon.

during their stay in tientsin, they visited nankai university, a middle school, an art handicrafts workshop and a residential area. they had friendly discussions with teachers and residents. mayor tatsuo miyazaki gave

a farewell banquet yesterday evening. mayor miyazaki and hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the banquet, which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendly sentiments between the people of japan and china, and the people of tientsin and kobe.

the guests were warmly seen off at the railway station by hsieh hsueh-kung and chao wu-cheng, chairman and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as more than 200 bouquet-waving children and young people.

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Visiting Japanese Trade Unions Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, gave a dinner here this evening to welcome the visiting delegation from the general council of trade unions and the federation of independent trade unions of japan. the leader of the delegation is isamu inoue, director of the treasury of the general council of trade unions, the deputy leader is hajime saieto, chairman of the national electric wire workers' union under the federation of independent trade unions, and the secretary-general is kansaku yagi, head of the national movement division of the general council of trade unions.

present on the occasion were ou tang-liang, han hsi-ya, tang chang, lo shu-chen and kuo ying-fu, leading members of chinese departments concerned.

the japanese guests arrived here yesterday evening.

Japanese Kokan Men's Basketball Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 26, 1973)

the japanese kokan men's basketball delegation left here for shanghai by train today.

the japanese friends arrived here by air from wuhan on june 21 and were guests of honour at a reception given that evening by the kiangsu branch of the chinese basketball association.

the basketball team played its first friendly match here on june 23 at the nanking municipal indoor stadium with the kiangsu provincial men's basketball team. among the spectators were wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, liu ching, a leading member of the kiangsu branch of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other departments concerned, and leader of the japanese kokan men's basketball delegation keishiro moro and secretary general kiyoshi ohtsuka.

in the friendly match the players of the two countries exhibited their fine sportsmanship and technique. the 4,000 spectators warmly applauded every good shot. the match ended with the score 84:78 in favour of the japanese team.

yesterday evening, the japanese kokan men's basketball team played the liaoning team. the result was 77:75 in favour of the host team.

during their stay in nanking, the japanese friends visited the yangtze river bridge here and toured places of historical interest. upon departure, leading members of the kiangsu branch of the chinese basketball association and representatives of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and chinese sportsmen were present at the railway station to see them off.

Peking Ceremony for Return of Remains of Japanese

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

a ceremony for the return of remains of japanese who died in china was held here this morning.

attending the ceremony were all members of the japanese delegation for escorting remains of chinese martyrs killed in japan, with toshio yamaguchi, parliamentary vice-minister of health and welfare, as the governmental

representative, and masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as the non-official representative.

meng chien and wang min, leading members of the chinese red cross society, turned over the remains of japanese to masuzo akatsu and toshio yamaguchi.

attending were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chao pu-chu, sun ping-hua and chen kang.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials were present.

Japanese Delegation for Escorting Remains of Chinese Martyrs Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

the japanese delegation for escorting remains of chinese martyrs killed in japan, with toshio yamaguchi, parliamentary vice-minister of health and welfare, as the governmental representative, and masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as the non-official representative, left here for home by special plane at noon today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese ministry of public health, the chinese red cross society and other departments, including hsieh hua, meng chien, chao pu-chu, wang min, wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials were present.

Aiichiro Fujiyama Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

aiichiro fujiyama, president of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and leader of the delegation of the association left here for home by special plane at noon today.

he was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association,

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leading members of other departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wu shu-tung and ching pu-chun.

also present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, toshinori matsui, leader, and takamaru morita, keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders, of the japanese exhibition group of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus and ichihei sugiyama and toshiko fukutomi and other japanese friends in peking.

also on hand were kazutsura kawase, deputy leader, and some members, of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

wataru tajitsu, hisao fukuda, advisers, teiji hagiwara, deputy leader, and some members, of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade left peking for home on june 25.

Japanese Mayor of Osaka Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 27, 1973)

yasushi oshima, japanese mayor of osaka, and his party wound up their four-day friendly visit to shanghai, and left here for kwangchow by air this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and ni hai-pao and chang jui-fang, who had just returned from their visit to japan.

while in shanghai, mayor yasushi oshima and his party paid a call to the municipal revolutionary committee, and conveyed friendly sentiments of osaka people to the shanghai people. chou li-chin and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, met and feted mayor yasushi oshima and his party, thanking them for bringing here the friendship of the osaka people, and asking them to convey the profound sentiments of friendship of the shanghai people to the osaka people. both sides expressed the hope that the chinese and japanese peoples and the two cities of osaka and shanghai will remain friendly to each other from generation to generation.

the mayor of osaka and others visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a rural people's commune, a hospital, a new workers' housing estate and a children's palace, where they were warmly received. the distinguished japanese guests also attended the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and music and dance items.

mayor yasushi oshima gave a reciprocal banquet in shanghai.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Iwate, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 27, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation to japan visited iwate prefecture from june 22 to 24 where table tennis is popular.

a cocktail party to warmly welcome the delegation was given in morioka city by the iwate prefecture table tennis association on the evening of june 22.

present at the party were the governor of iwate prefecture, the mayor of morioka and the president of the iwate prefecture table tennis association.

hsu yin-sheng, leader, lin hui-ching, deputy-leader of the delegation, and others called on the prefectural governor and the mayor of morioka on june 23 and had cordial and friendly talks with them.

that afternoon, the players of the two countries held their fifth friendly match in morioka city. in the men's contest, the score was 5:2 in favour of the host team, while in the women's contest, the score was 6:1 in favour of the guest team.

CHINA AND KOREA

DPRK Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the embassy here today on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang.

among those present were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

also present were chong gwang sun, leader, kim hui jun, first deputy leader, and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, and artists, of the troupe, as well as diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here.

chong gwang sun, leader of the troupe, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, spoke at the banquet.

comrade chong gwang sun said in his speech: "thanks to the cordial and enthusiastic support of the chinese party, government and people, the mansudae art troupe has successfully fulfilled its performance mission, thus made certain contributions to promoting the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, governments and peoples of korea and china. this is a great satisfaction and delight to us."

he said: "our performance tour has brought us to a deeper understanding of the achievements the chinese revolutionary literary and art workers have scored under the guidance of comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line on literature and art in developing the revolutionary literature and art that serves the workers, peasants and soldiers."

comrade chong gwang sun pointed out that the chinese party, government and people have always spoken highly of the tremendous achievements made by the korean people in all spheres of the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung. the chinese party, government and people, he said, has continued

their all-out and positive support for the korean people's struggle of driving u.s. imperialism out of south korea, putting an end to outside interference and realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. "it is a great encouragement to us," he said, "that the chinese party, government and people have declared their all-round support for the new line and five propositions of our party and the government of the republic for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which were put forward by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung on june 23 at a rally in pyongyang."

comrade chong gwang sun said that the fraternal friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people will be further consolidated and developed on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism.

in his speech, comrade liu hsien-chuan said, the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang is the most outstanding art troupe in korea, personally nurtured by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. with soaring enthusiasm and serious attitudes towards work, the comrades on the troupe have in the past month indefatigably put on scores of performances of the full-length revolutionary opera "a flower girl" and fine song and dance items and paid visits during its performance tour of peking, nanking, shanghai and shenyang. they have received warm reception and praises from the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers, as well as literary and art workers. he said: "your fine performances have acquainted the chinese art workers and people with the outstanding achievements scored by the korean artists in inheriting and carrying forward the korean national art tradition through their hard work and bold creations under the guidance of president kim il sung's revolutionary thinking on literature and art. you have made valuable contributions to the promotion of the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and the strengthening of the cultural exchanges between the two countries." comrade liu hsien-chuan continued, new advances have been made over the past few years in the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. the chinese people and art workers will, as always, firmly follow the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's teachings and continue to make unremitting efforts to strengthen the militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and korean peoples. we are convinced that the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung, will surely make still greater achievements in their revolution and construction, and win final victory in their just cause for independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

comrade liu hsien-chuan asked the comrades of the korean mansudae art troupe of pyongyang to convey the

cordial regards and good wishes of the chinese people and literary and art workers to the fraternal korean people and literary and art workers when they return to their country.

at the banquet, which was permeated with a joyous atmosphere, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms talked cordially to each other and repeatedly drank toasts to the long life of president kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung. with booming enthusiasm, the art workers of both countries also sang songs in praise of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea.

attending the banquet were also other leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the cultural group under the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han tsung-cheng, liu fu-chih, shih shao-hua, feng hsuan, ting kuo-yu, yang shou-shan, chang chi-chin, lu ying, wu yin-hsien, ti fu-tsai, yu hui-yung, hao liang, lin lin and lu wei-chao, as well as representatives of the literary and art circles.

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Changchun for Talien

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jun. 26, 1973)

the vacationist group of the korean workers' party left here for talien, liaoning province, by special plane this morning after a two-day friendly visit to kirin province. leader of the group is kang hyon su, member of the central committee of the k.w.p. and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, and deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the k.w.p. central committee.

the group was accorded a warm send-off at the airport by hsiao tao-sheng, secretary of the kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, chang ying, standing committee member of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, huang yun-chang, deputy commander of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and tsui tzu-feng, secretary of the c.p.c. changchun municipal committee and vice-chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee.

the korean group arrived here from harbin, heilungkiang province, on june 24. the distinguished korean guests visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant that morning and were warmly welcomed by the workers.

they drove to kirin city in the afternoon and were guests of honour at a banquet given by kung yu-jan, first secretary of the c.p.c. kirin municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

the next morning the korean comrades visited the yuwen middle school of kirin where the korean people's great leader president kim il sung had carried out revolutionary activities in his early years. the distinguished guests were greeted by two thousand students and teachers who lined route, waving bouquets and beating drums and gongs. speaking on behalf of the student body and staff, a leading member of the school paid tributes to their counterparts of the changdok middle school in pyongyang's mangyongdae and expressed the determination to learn from them. group leader kang hyon su presented gifts to the yuwen school. before departure, the visitors took pictures of themselves before a statue of president kim il sung on the school ground.

the korean comrades-in-arms returned to changchun yesterday afternoon and were honoured at a banquet given by the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee. attending the banquet were wang huai-hsiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the c.p.c. kirin provincial committee, the p.l.a. kirin provincial command, and the c.p.c. changchun minicipal committee hsiao tao-sheng, chang ying, huang yun-chang and liu tzu-kai. accompanied by wang huai-hsiang, the guests attended a concert after the banquet.

Peking Press Salutes Korean Art Troupe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

all leading peking papers devoted a whole page during the past two days to the visiting mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea.

under the banner headline "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea exclamation", the papers carry commentaries by artists and spectators, stage shots, sketches, and photographs of the korean artists' activities in peking.

writing in "people's daily", the well known composer shih to-meng in an article "brilliant achievement in opera art" says: "guided by president kim il sung's concepts on literature and art, the korean artists have firmly put into practice the korean workers' party's principle on developing the opera art and based the whole music

of 'a flower girl' on chollga, a part song form, easily learned by the masses. a most outstanding achievement of this opera is that all its songs are lyrical and easy to understand and popularize."

the opera presents the development of the characters through the course of class struggle. it also shows the good work being done to combine the western method of voice projection with national tradition, the article said.

leading peking opera singers tan yuan-shou and ma chang-li, writing in "kwangming daily", salute the korean artists on creating an opera "that combines revolutionary ideological content with a fine artistry". "it is a sharp condemnation of the crimes of the system of exploitation and an encouragement to the people fighting to consolidate socialism and realize the ideal of communism," they said.

"liberation army daily" carries an article by the army orchestra of the general political department of the people's liberation army.. "'a flower girl' has brought opera music closer to the masses. the valuable experience of our korean comrades in this field provide much for us to study", the article says.

after a detailed analysis of the musical presentation of the major characters in the opera, the army musicians describe the performance in these words: "the arias are sung with real feeling and the voice quality is excellent; the chorus shows a broad range and good control of dynamics; the orchestra is skilled, the sections will balanced, with good harmonics".

"a blossom of socialist national art" is the title of another "people's daily" article. it says: "from the mansudae songs and dances we read a glorious page of the fight and sacrifices of the heroic korean people for national liberation; we see an inspiring scene of korea marching on the socialist road in the chollima spirit; we hear the korean people's heartfelt praise of the korean workers' party and their great leader president kim il sung."

mansudae art troupe presented a number of chinese revolutionary songs during their peking performances. commenting on this, a "people's daily" article says: "the warm and sincere singing in praise of the chinese revolution and construction conveys the korean people's profound militant friendship for the chinese people. they strengthen china-korea friendship".

articles by workers, peasants and soldiers warmly greeted "a flower girl" as "a deep class education".

worker ma yu-lai of the peking electronics tube factory, in the "people's daily" contributes an article "red flower blossoms in storm". he writes: "the opera brings out this message clearly: only by taking up the gun and making revolution can the oppressed win liberation.

"today, under the leadership of the korean workers' party and president kim il sung, the korean people's struggle for peaceful reunification of their fatherland is advancing victoriously. the chinese working class gives its constant support to this just struggle", it declares.

the amateur art troupe of the china-korea friendship people's commune in its article recalls the happy hours when the korean artists visited their commune. commenting on "a flower girl", the troupe writes: "it evokes our strong hatred for the old society and the landlord class and brings to mind the old china, when we poor and lower-middle peasants shared the same fate as the flower girl. we pledge to work in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and carry on the chinese revolution and world revolution through to the end".

an article from peking air force units by chun chi declares: "the militant friendship of the chinese and korean people is sealed in blood. when we hear the korean comrades singing chinese revolutionary songs dear to us, our hearts swell with feeling; as we see the songs and dances showing the korean people's revolution and life today, we feel the same joy as when we celebrate our own victory and harvest".

he salutes the people of korea "who have won brilliant victories in the long years of fighting against imperialist aggression, and who today demonstrate the same proletarian heroism in the present socialist revolution and construction as they showed in winning national liberation".

Mansuadae Art Troupe of Pyongyang from Korea Leaves Peking for Tantung

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong gwang sun, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, left here by special train this afternoon on a friendly performance tour of the northeast china city of tantung.

the art troupe was warmly seen off at the railway station by wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, yang chi and lin lin, vice-presidents of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of the literary and art circles of

peking lu wei-chao, fang lien, hsing jen-hsien, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, tiao ke-yuan, chang chao, ma chang-li, chou ho-tung, hung hsueh-fei, li kuang, kao yu-chien and yuan shih hai, as well as more than 1,500 people.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, diplomatic officials of the embassy and their wives were also present.

since its arrival in china on may 16, the mansudae art troupe has presented 37 performances of the full-length revolutionary opera "a flower girl" and song and dance items in the four big cities of peking, nanking, shanghai and shenyang, with a total audience of 200,000. the friendly performance tour has enabled the korean artists to establish a profound revolutionary friendship with the chinese people. reluctant to part with the korean comrades-in-arms, people expressed deep thanks to them for their new contributions to the further enhancement of the friendship between the people of china and korea. among the senders-off were chinese stage hands travelling with the art troupe and hotel workers serving the korean artists, who came to the station hand in hand with the korean comrades-in-arms. they encouraged and big farewell to each other with profound sentiments.

on the platform people sang and danced for the korean comrades-in-arms and asked them to bring the cordial regards and best wishes of the chinese people back to the korean people. chinese and korean comrades-in-arms waved and shouted "goodbye" to each other till the train was out of sight.

yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, deputy secretary-general liu hsi-lin and council members pu chia-li and su yang of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries accompanied the art troupe to tantung.

during the past few days in peking, the korean artists visited the chiaochuanghu village in shunyi county of peking, a village well-known for its tunnel warfare waged against the japanese aggressors. they met militiamen and commune members there. they also visited the palace museum and toured the great wall at pataling and tingling (one of the ming tombs). they received warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Leaves Shihchiachuang for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 26, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and members of his party left shihchiachuang, capital of hopei province, by special plane this morning for a visit to shanghai. they were accompanied by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister.

the malian guests arrived here by special train yesterday evening after visiting the tachai production brigade in neighbouring shansi province and were warmly welcomed by people of this city.

upon their arrival and departure, the malian guests were greeted and seen off by liu tzu-hou, chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, cheng san-sheng, first vice-chairman of the committee and deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, ma hui, ma chieh, ma li and chao chiang, vice-chairmen of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and wang chang-po, standing committee member of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the shihchiachuang administrative regional revolutionary committee.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife accompanied them on the trip.

also accompaning them to shanghai were ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Arrives in Shanghai to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 26, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and the other distinguished malian guests on his party, arrived here from shihchiachuang by special plane this morning. they were accompanied by chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-foreign minister ho ying. the distinguished malian guests were given a warm welcome by thousands upon thousands of people at the airport and along

the thoroughfares to the guest house, who expressed the profound sentiments of friendship of the shanghai people for the malian people.

present at the airport to greet the malian guests were ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 people.

streamers of welcome trailed from tall buildings in the city proper and multi-coloured banners decorated the main thoroughfares. the national flags of china and mali flew at hungchiao airport. huge streamers trailing from airport buildings read "a warm welcome to malian head of state colonel moussa traore exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and malian people exclamation" when colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane amid warm applause and beating of drums and gongs, ma tien-shui walked up to greet them with cordial handshakes. when the distinguished guests met the welcoming crowds, people sang and danced and waved bouquets and colourful streamers. the crowds cheered "welcome, a warm welcome to the distinguished malian guests exclamation" colonel moussa traore kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement. when the distinguished malian guests drove through the city proper, the people who lined the streets clapped their hands to warmly welcome the distinguished malian guests from west africa.

with colonel moussa traore on the visit were captain filifing sissoko, major charles samba cissoko, captain tiecoro bakayoko, sori coulibaly and sidi coulibaly, and malian ambassador to china assane guindo and his wife.

also accompanying the distinguished malian guests to shanghai were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

colonel moussa traore and the other malian guests drove directly from the airport to the shanghai industrial exhibition to see various kinds of industrial products in the company of teng hsiao-ping, ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu. in the course of the visit, colonel moussa traore heartily wished the shanghai workers still greater achievements on the road indicated by chairman mao tsetung. the malian guests then visited a tractor plant to a warm welcome of its workers. they also toured the city and viewed the panorama of shanghai from atop the shanghai mansion.

Malian Head of State Moussa Traore Honored at Shanghai Banquet

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 26, 1973)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in warm welcome to colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, and the other distinguished malian guests.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-foreign minister ho ying attended the banquet.

present on the occasion were ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned of the municipal revolutionary committee and of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in shanghai.

colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished malian visitors were greeted with enthusiastic applause as they stepped into the glittering banquet hall in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman ma tien-shui and others.

proposing a toast, ma tien-shui said that the people of shanghai were glad to note that the malian people, led by his excellency colonel moussa traore, the head of state, had made unremitting efforts and won inspiring achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, developing the national economy and national culture and carrying out the three-year plan. these successes of the fraternal malian people constituted a tremendous encouragement and support to the people of shanghai, he added.

ma tien-shui recalled that quite a number of engineers and technicians from shanghai had been to mali where they took part in the country's economic reconstruction and developed a profound friendship of fraternity with the malian people by working alongside and learning from them. they also received heartwarming care and help from the malian government.

ma tien-shui expressed sincere gratitude to colonel moussa traore and the other distinguished malian guests for visiting shanghai and bringing to the local people the deep friendship of the fraternal malian people.

colonel moussa traore paid tribute to the proletariat of shanghai for the tremendous role it played in the chinese people's struggle against imperialism and its brilliant part in transforming the look of the chinese society in line with mao tsetung thought.

both the people's republic of china and mali belong to the third world and are facing the same problems, he said. it is a long-range task for both of them to raise the people's living standards and defend their national culture and civilization, he pointed out.

colonel moussa traore declared that his current visit would certainly contribute to the development of the cooperation and solidarity between the two countries, peoples and governments and to the enhancement of the friendship between the two countries which would remain evergreen.

colonel moussa traore described his talks with the chinese leaders as satisfactory. he stated that after returning home he would surely convey the chinese people's sentiments of friendship and sincerity to the people of mali.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 27, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, successfully concluded his friendly visit to china and left here for home by special plane this morning.

among those leaving for home with colonel moussa traore were captain filifing sissoko, major charles samba cissoko, captain tiecoro bakayoko, sori coulibaly and sidi coulibaly.

the distinguished malian guests were seen off at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; and hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 2,000 people.

hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and mali. there was a scene of jubilation when colonel moussa traore and other distinguished malian guests bade farewell to the well-wishers in the company of teng hsiao-ping, ma tien-shui and others. people waved the national flags of china and mali, bouquets and colourful streamers and lively young people danced joyously. the well-wishers shouted: "a warm send-off to the distinguished malian guests exclamation" "firm support to the malian people's just

struggle in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and malian people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" colonel moussa traore kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement. before mounting the plane, colonel moussa traore shook hands with teng hsiao-ping, ma tien-shui and others. colonel moussa traore said that he would bring back the sentiments of the fraternal friendship of the chinese leaders and people for the malian people.

also present at the airport were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, and leading members of departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

malian ambassador to china assane quindo and his wife were present at the airport.

Malian Head of State Colonel Moussa Traore Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

colonel moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, sent a message to premier chou en-lai at the end of his visit to china. full text follows:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, prime minister of the people's republic of china, peking

while leaving the people's republic of china after our unforgettable visit recently made in your beautiful country, it is for me a great pleasure to send to your excellency on my behalf and on behalf of my delegation and all the malian people the expression of our warmest gratitude. wherever we went, my delegation and myself have been given an extremely friendly and warm welcome and as stated in leaving bamako everything was arranged at your side so as to make this visit a success and to strengthen the chinese-malian friendship and cooperation. requesting your excellency to be our interpreter to the people and the leaders of the people's republic of china, please accept,

your excellency, our sincere wishes of good health, happiness, success for yourself, for the people of china and for their prestigious guide president mao tsetung.

highest considerations

colonel moussa traore /

CHINA AND RWANDA

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh Meets and Fetes Trade Delegation from Rwanda

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the trade delegation from the republic of rwanda led by niyonzima maximilien, national deputy and president of the council of the administration of the trafipro cooperative.

on hand was kabanza innocent, rwanda ambassador to china.

also present were leading members of departments concerned tsai hsin-teh, hsueh na and others.

after the meeting, chen chieh gave a dinner in honour of the rwanda guests.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali National Football Team Leaves Chengchow for Nanking

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 26, 1973)

the somali national football team left chengchow for nanking by air this afternoon at the end of its visit here.

the somali team arrived here from peking by train on june 22. that evening the honan provincial physical culture and sports committee gave a banquet in its honour. at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of

friendship, wang ke, a leading member of the provincial physical culture and sports committee, and ahmed osman yusuf, leader of the somali team, toasted the constant growth of friendly contact between the people and sportsmen of china and somalia.

the somali national football team had a friendly match on june 24 with the honan provincial team before a capacity crowd of 10,000 at the honan provincial stadium. yang hsi-miao, standing committee member of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, chang chih-pin, vice-chairman of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned watched the game together with ahmed osman yusuf, leader, and ahmed mahamed ossoble, deputy leader, of the somali national football team.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere. the host team scored the first goal. but the guest team, fully displaying its speed and swift pass, scored four in succession and won the match. the spectators repeatedly applauded their fine performances.

during its tour of chengchow, the somali team visited factories and a water conservancy project. it also had a joint training with the honan provincial team.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chang Wen-chin Meets Swedish Group of MPs

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the swedish group of members of parliament led by sture ericson.

present on the occasion were hsieh li, li pao-cheng and other leading members of chinese organizations concerned. also present was sven hirdman, charge d'affaires a.i. of the swedish embassy in china.

the group arrived in peking on june 24 at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the host institute, gave a reception in their honour.

Chinese Seismological Visiting Group Returns to Peking from Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

the chinese seismological visiting group of the chinese academy of sciences led by wei yi-ching, deputy director of the chinese national seismological bureau, returned here by air this afternoon after a visit to sweden.

it was greeted at the airport by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and liu ying-yung, director of the chinese national seismological bureau.

during its ten-day stay (from june 15 to 25) in sweden, the five-member visiting group was received and feted by mrs. a. myrdal, minister of state. it was also accorded a warm and friendly reception by the swedish departments and scientists concerned.

CHINA AND US

Li Hsien-nien, Hsieh Hua, Chou Fa-yen Meet US Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier, hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, and chou fa-yen, a leading member of the chinese medical association, today met and had a friendly talk with all members of the united states medical delegation with john r. hogness as its leader and walsh mcdermott as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles, including kuo hsing-kuo, fu yi-cheng, huang chia-szu, lu chih-chun, wang cheng-chu, lin ping, wu ying-kai, wu huan-hsing, chang hsiao-chien, wu wei-jan, wang ching-hai, wu jui-ping and weng yung-ching.

US Medical Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 26, 1973)

professor john r. hogness, head of the u.s. medical delegation, and his wife, professor walsh mcdermott, deputy head of the delegation and his wife, and 14 members of the delegation, wound up their friendly visit to peking, and left here by train this afternoon to visit shenyang, and then tour southern china before going home.

they are accompanied on the visit by fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese medical association.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles in peking, including kuo hsing-kuo, huang chia-ssu, lu chih-chun, wang cheng-chu, wu ying-kai, wu huan-hsing, chang hsiao-chien, hu chen-kai, chen shu-lien and wu wei-jan.

Chiao Kuan-hua, Li Chiang, Chiao Pei-hsin Meet David Rockefeller

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china, met separately on june 26 and 27 with david rockefeller, chairman of chase manhattan bank of the united states, his wife and members of his party.

after meeting with them, vice-minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet for david rockefeller, his wife and the rest of his six-member party. david bruce, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in peking, and his wife attended the banquet. also present were ko po-nien, lin ping, chang ying and ma chia-chun.

david rockefeller, his wife and his party arrived in peking on june 25 at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they were guests at a dinner given by ko po-nien, vice-president of the institute, yesterday evening.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President Mobutu Attends Chinese Pavilion Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jun. 25, 1973)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, attended a chinese pavilion day reception given by kung ta-fei, chinese ambassador to zaire, and tung chao, director of the chinese pavilion at the 3rd kinshasa international fair, and visited the chinese pavilion.

among the nearly 1,000 guests attending the reception were kithima bin ramazani, zaire commissioner of state for political affairs, nguza karl ibond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, namwisi ma nkoyi, commissioner of state for commerce, kayinga onsi ndal, commissioner of state for agriculture, ndjoku eyobaba, commissioner of kinshasa city, mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic, senga wa mwana tshibambi, director of protocol of the presidency of the republic, and people of all circles of zaire, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

prior to the reception, president mobutu, accompanied by ambassador kung ta-fei and director tung chao, watched with interest the huge photos he had taken with chairman mao and with premier chou en-lai during his visit to china last january and minutely inspected articles on display in the chinese pavilion. the president then had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador kung ta-fei in the saloon of the pavilion.

the chinese pavilion day reception, held on the second day of the kinshasa international fair, was the first national pavilion day reception among the participation nations.

commissioner general of the fair tumba tunkadi and commissioner of state for commerce namwisi ma nkoyi in their speeches at the reception warmly welcomed china for taking part in the fair, praised the development of the friendly relations between the chinese and zaire peoples and congratulated the chinese people on their successes won under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

in his speech, ambassador kung ta-fei thanked president mobutu for the solicitude shown by him to the chinese pavilion during its installation and for his visit to the pavilion. he expressed the hope that the fair would be conducive to strengthening the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and zaire peoples.

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DIALECTICS AND IRON SMELTING

Dialectics in Blast Furnace Refining

by

the Party branch of the No. 3 blast furnace of the Iron Smelting Plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 23, 1973)

Since 1971, our Party branch has been leading the workers of the No. 3 blast furnace in the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought and the application of the law of unity of opposites in blast furnace refining. By boldly smashing the traditional idea of "channeling" as the leading factor in blast furnace refining, we have created the system of operation with strong blast and heavy material by integrating "channeling" with "curbing" to develop blast furnace production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Following are comprehensions from our study and practice.

Grasp the Principal Aspect of the Contradiction, Resolve To Break Through the "Barrier" to High Production

We steel workers are accustomed to say: "The stronger the blast, the hotter the flame, and the hotter the flame, the faster the molten metal will run." It figuratively points out the basic law that the high or low output is determined by the blast in blast furnace refining.

In order to increase the output of pig iron, beginning in May 1971, we continuously stepped up the blast gradually from 1,900 cubic meters per minute to 2,100 cubic meters per minute. We also continuously raised the output, and the daily output gradually rose from 1,400 tons to 1,700 tons. However, when

the blast exceeded 2,100 cubic meters a trumpet-shape space which we called a "passage" was invariably blown in the center of the material layers and a large amount of gas, which had not been fully used, flowed along this "passage" and escaped. In that way, the smelting of the ore as well as the output of the blast furnace were affected, and we were forced to lower the blast.

After the furnace returned to normal, the blast was again increased, and when the "passage" appeared, it was again reduced. In that way, the blast was increased and reduced several times. The 2,100 cubic meters seemed to be a "barrier" to production increase in the blast furnace. Since the blast could not be increased, naturally the output also could not go up.

Could a breakthrough be made in this "barrier"? People made all sorts of discussion in front of the blast chart in the duty room of the No. 3 blast furnace. Some people said: "The fact that strong blast would give rise to a 'passage' is something in the old almanac of the blast furnace that could not be smashed." Some comrades disagreed with this conclusion, and they said: "Even an old almanac should be brought up to date. If we do something about the material layers, perhaps the blast could be increased."

"Doing something about the material layers--this way of thinking was a revelation to people. Thereupon, they analyzed the various material-feeding methods adopted in the past, and discovered that all of them used the method of improving the porosity of the material layers for providing an outlet to the gas, thus guarding against the forming of a "passage." This was permeated with the traditional idea of taking "channeling" as the leading factor in refining. Although this idea in refining had effectively guarded against the forming of a "passage" many times, yet when the blast was increased to over 2,100 cubic meters, the use of the method of "channeling" to guard against the formation of the "passage" no longer worked.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The principal and non-principal aspects of a contradiction transform themselves into each other." In the past, in this pair of contradictions, namely, the "channeling" and "curbing" of the gas current, we only saw "channeling" as the principal aspect of the contradiction and failed to see that under certain conditions--for example under the condition of increasing the blast to over 2,100 cubic meters, "curbing" would be transformed from the non-principal to the principal aspect of the contradiction. Because of this, work was in the past all along centered on "channeling" without any thought of integrating "channeling" with "curbing," or doing something to improve the material layers. Consequently, when the blast exceeded 2,100 cubic mters, a "passage" appeared, and once the "passage" appeared, the blast was reduced. Consequently the blast furnace output could only stay put and could not be raised further.

While practicing "channeling," was it possible to strengthen the ability of the material layers to curb the gas current at the same time, so as to integrate "channeling" with "curbing" and to prevent the appearance of a "passage"? We came to think of the coal-burning stove which we used in every-day life. When people needed a stronger blaze, they simply cleared the stove to "channel" the fire. When the fire was too strong, they generally "smothered"

the fire with a shovel of coal cinder, thus "curbing" the fire. Could not this principle be applied to the blast furnace by properly changing the structure of the material layers at the time of stepping up the air blast so that they could play the role of "smothering" the furnace and curb the gas current which was strong enough to escape through the "passage"? This daring assumption further invigorated the thinking of everybody. However, whether or not the contradiction between "channeling" and "curbing" could be unified was still a question mark in the mind of some people.

The Party branch guided everybody to study Chairman Mao's directive "All contradictory things are interconnected; not only do they co-exist in a single entity in given conditions, but in other given conditions, they also transform themselves into each other." The understanding of all was thus further raised. Under the condition of increasing the air blast to the extent of blowing a "passage" in the material layers, it would be necessary to change the structure of the material layers and to strengthen the "curbing" of the gas current, and under the condition of such "curbing" being so strong as to impede the normal movement of the gas current, it would be possible to increase further the air blast. Blowing was transformed into "smothering" which again led further to blowing--this reflected precisely the law that the two aspects of a contradiction are antagonistic and complementary to each other under given conditions.

Everybody was resolved to grasp gradually through practice the law of the unity of opposites between "curbing" and "channeling," between "blowing" and "smothering" and to break through this "barrier" to increasing the output of the blast furnace--the blast could not exceed 2,100 cubic meters.

Grasp the Law of the Unity of Opposites, Transform the Method of Feeding Material to the Blast Furnace

In June 1971, we began to conduct experiments with strong blast and thick burden by integrating "channeling" with "curbing."

The mass of material or "burden" is mainly composed of ore and coke. Ore serves to "curb" the gas current, while coke serve to "channel" the gas current. The blast furnace is fed with a given ratio of ore and coke. Because of this, the need to strengthen the "curbing" of the gas current with the burden as a whole taken into consideration cannot be achieved simply by increasing the ore supply or reducing the coke supply. Under this pre-condition, how can the ability of the burden to curb the gas current be strengthened so as to integrate "channeling" with "curbing"? A way out can only be found in the method of feeding material.

"Place the enemy who occupy a strong position strategically in an inferior position in campaigns or battles." This strategic thinking advanced by Chairman Mao opened up the mind of people. In the past, each consignment of "burden" was fed in accordance with a fixed proportion of ore to coke. Because of this, in the face of the strong gas current, not only the entire burden but each material layer was in an inferior position. In other words, when the "curbing" of the gas current was taken into consideration, the burden was in an inferior position not only as a whole or strategically, but also in

the part, or in "campaigns" and "battles." Could the positions be interchanged and the ability to curb the gas current be strengthened in certain "campaigns" or "battles"?

Through analyzing the passages formed 53 times, dissecting the volume and pressure of blasts more than 700 times and comparing more than 7,000 data bearing on the distribution of gas currents over a period of six months, we conducted at different times five major experiments and finally felt out a new material-feeding method that integrated "channeling" with "curbing," and shaped up a new system of operation with strong blast and thick "burden."

For the sake of integrating more properly "channeling" with "repressing" and "blowing" and with "smothering," we adopted a new material-feeding method: Eight batches of burden are taken as a unit, and in the first six batches, ore and coke are fed together. From the last two batches, coke is taken out and evenly distributed in the first six batches of burden. Ore from last two batches is fed in one operation. That means that the six batches of "burden" with an increased proportion of coke form a layer of light material better for "channeling" the gas current, while the last batches of "burden" with the coke removed for feeding in one operation form a layer of heavy material better for "curbing" the gas current.

Taken the whole into consideration, there is no increase in the overall volume of ore, and in the face of the strong gas current, it is still in an inferior position. However, when the part is taken into consideration, the layer of heavy material more than two feet thick becomes "superiority among inferiority and the strong among the weak," and the erection of three or four lines of defense with ore halfway up the furnace chamber more than ten meters deep could effectively curb the impact of the gas current.

The adoption of this method of material feeding gives rise in the furnace chamber a column of material in the solid state in the order of six layers of light burden, one layer of heavy burden, six layers of light burden and one layer of heavy burden--like a multiple-layer cake, and also play the function of channeling--curbing-channeling-curbing the gas current. This changes the method of material feeding mainly based on "channeling" into the method of material feeding based on the integration of "channeling" with "curbing."

The adoption of this method of material feeding not only strengthens the "curbing" of the gas current, but is also better for the "channeling" of the gas current. This is because the layer of light material with an increased proportion of coke offers less resistance to the gas current and plays a more prominent part in "channeling." The layer of heavy material with the coke removed acts on the other hand like a "windbreak" and plays a prominent part in "curbing" the gas current, thus enabling the gas current to circulate and spread with greater evenness and stability, to increase its contact with the ore and to be utilized to a fuller extent.

The new system of operation has scored new gains in refining. The blast has been increased from 2,100 cubic mters to 2,220 cubic meters and 2,300

cubic meters per minute. Daily output has also risen from 1,700 tons to 1,800 tons, 1,900 tons and even beyond 2,000 tons.

The Movement of Contradictions Keeps on Developing, and Man's Knowledge Should Also Move Forward

With the blast and the material layer resting on a new plane of equilibrium, the furnace has also entered a new realm. In the past, following the increase of the blast, the pressure formed by the resistance of the material layers to the air current rose in sympathy. When the air pressure reached 1.8 kilograms per square centimeter, either a "passage" would be blown out in the furnace thus causing the gas current that had not been fully utilized to escape and affecting the smelting of the ore, or the excessively strong gas current would hold in check and render motionless the "burden," thus also affecting the smelting of the ore. Air pressure at 1.8 kilograms was regarded as a danger line which could not be easily breached. At present, however, when the air pressure rises to 1.9 kilograms or even 2 kilograms, no passage appears in the furnace and the material also moves freely. Why?

"When the blast is further stepped up, the excessively high air pressure is a good thing that cannot last long, and the cart may be upset." "It is better to let things go ahead steadily!" Some of the squad leaders on duty by the blast furnace became hesitant in the face of the broken air pressure line.

"Every process, whether in the realm of nature or of society, progresses and develops by reason of its internal contradiction and struggle, and the movement of human knowledge should also progress and develop with it." Chairman Mao's teaching and their own practice improved the knowledge of people, and enabled some comrades who used to be hesitant and afraid to press forward courageously. We boldly stepped up the blast till the air pressure reached 2.1 kilograms and the blast 2,300 cubic meters per minute. The air pressure line was shattered, and so was the conservative line in our mind.

Our hesitation for a while on the line of air pressure has enabled us to understand one truth: Some boundaries in the sphere of production techniques are not immutable, and knowledge of objective things is also slowly changing and gradually brought to perfection. We must in the process of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" bravely break away from the shackles of old boundaries and make our thinking match pace with the ever changing new situation.

The success of the experiment in the system of operation with strong blast and thick burden by integrating "channeling" with "curbing" has been a major breakthrough into the traditional refining practice of taking "channeling" as the leading factor, which enables the blast furnace to make a new headway in stable and high output.

In the past, strong blast led to the appearance of a "passage" through which a large amount of energy could escape, and the rise in temperature at the top of the furnace was more than the equipment could stand. At present, the heat energy from the gas current can be fully utilized, and although the blast is increased, the temperature at the top of the furnace drops.

In the past, blowing depended purely on channeling and the gas current was not fully utilized, and although output went up, the coke ratio also rose. At present, channeling plus curbing makes possible the rise of output without increasing the coke ratio.

In 1971, No. 3 blast furnace fulfilled the state plan 18 days ahead of schedule, and the coke ratio was lower than that of 1970 by 26 kilograms. In 1972, production increased by 5 percent over 1971, but the coke ratio was again 35 kilograms lower. The popularization of this experience has given an impetus to production in the whole plant.

We are determined to go on vindicating ourselves of the idealist spirit, adhere firmly to the material theory of reflection, further study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophical thought through practice, continue to explore the objective laws governing blast furnace refining and unremittingly make fresh contributions toward the development of China's iron and steel industry.

* * *

Going All Out and Grasping the Law

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公治平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 23, 1973)

In ancient time, in the book "Chuangtzu," there was a story about a "chef carving up the carcass of an ox." The story told that a "fine chef" (good cook) had to change his knife for this purpose only once a year, while a "clan chef" (an ordinary cook) had to change his knife once a month, but the chef of Prince Wenhui, had carved up several thousand cattle carcasses in 19 years without changing his knife once, and the knife was still as sharp as freshly honed.

How could this chef acquire such remarkable skill? Because, through repeated practice, he became thoroughly conversant with the bone and muscle structure of the animal and had grasped the objective laws governing the carving of carcasses. Therefore, when he carved up the carcass, he was able to slide the thin edge of the blade through the space between the flesh and bone, and with the cutting edge, part the meat from the bone and carve up the carcass without the slightest effort.

However, the so-called "clan chef" still could not understand the bone and muscle structure of the ox, and had not yet grasped the objective laws governing the carving of carcasses. He constantly used his knife to chop at the bones, which not only was a waste of effort but also wore out the blade. So he was compelled to change his knife once a month. This story explains very clearly the importance of grasping objective laws.

The carrying out of modern industrial production is many times more complex than the carving of cattle carcasses, and grasping its various laws is very much more difficult than grasping the objective laws governing carcass carving. In order to grasp the objective laws, it is necessary to adopt the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

"'Facts' are all the things that exist objectively, 'truth' means their internal relations, that is, the laws governing them, and 'to seek' means to study." This article on the No. 3 blast furnace of the Capital Iron Smelting Plant is a description of how they learned and applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to grasp the objective laws governing blast furnace refining in a down-to-earth manner. In order to carry out socialist construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results, it is necessary to go all out and make an effort to grasp the objective laws of socialist construction, that is, in a down-to-earth manner.

In order to grasp the objective laws governing socialist construction and "seek" the "truth" of socialist construction, it is necessary to make diligent efforts. This can never be done without an exacting scientific attitude, much less without ample revolutionary zeal. It can be done only when the two are combined together.

The No. 3 blast furnace of the Capital Iron Smelting Plant is a typical example of such combination. For the sake of increasing the blast overcoming the "passage" to insuring high output, they had analyzed the passages formed 53 times, dissected the changes in blast and air pressure more than 700 times and compared more than 7,000 data on the distribution of gass currents. They kept on experimenting for as long as half a year before setting up this new system of operation which is precisely the product of the combination of their scientific attitude and revolutionary zeal.

The experience of the No. 3 blast furnace tells us the key to seeking truth from facts lies in the word "seek." In order to "seek" the "facts" in objective things, that is, the laws, it is necessary to have the revolutionary determination and the revolutionary zeal "to seek," before it is possible to carry out investigation and study and analytical work on a large scale and "to seek" the objective laws governing the development of production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The reason the No. 3 blast furnace was able to weed through the old and bring forth the new, smash through the "barrier" of 2,100 cubic meters concerning the blast and the "danger line" of 1.8 kilograms concerning air pressure, and bring the old almanac up to date reflected in an outstanding way their revolutionary determination and revolutionary zeal.

There is an incorrect kind of outlook which feels that by promoting revolutionary zeal there would be no further need to talk about scientific attitude. Or conversely, by talking of scientific attitude there would be no further need for revolutionary zeal. All this is one-sided. If no thought were given to the scientific attitude, the so-called revolutionary zeal could become blind action. If no thought were given to the revolutionary zeal, the so-called scientific attitude could also very easily turn into a conservative idea.

In the final analysis, in order to step up the tempo of socialist construction, it is necessary to seek truth from facts. This requires us to be resolute, go all out, eliminate various difficulties, and by grasping and applying the objective laws and bringing into full play the subjective initiative, make an effort to develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results in the manner of the broad masses of workers of the No. 3 blast furnace of the Capital Iron and Smelting Plant.

* * *

STRUGGLE AGAINST LOSS OF WATER AND SOIL

Only by Working Vigorously Can We Change the Mountains and Rivers

- An account of how the Hui and Han people of Kuanch'iao commune, Haiyuan hsien, fought against the loss of water and soil

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 26, 1973)

Haiyuan hsien in Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region is one of the most arid hsien in the Liup'an Mountain area. Kuanch'iao commune is situated in the mountain area to the north of Haiyuan hsien. Here, the weather is dry and rainfall is scarce. But, once heavy rains fall, and torrents are unleashed from the mountains, big gullies are scoured on the loess mountains causing severe loss of water and soil. Large quantities of mud, sand and fertile soil are carried through three water courses into the Ch'ingshui River and subsequently into the Yellow River. Scoured in this way, the river courses go on broadening, the tableland continues to diminish and the mountain slopes become more and more barren. Before liberation, many of the families dwelling on the river banks and on the tableland had no alternative but go to cultivate farmland on the mountains lying dozens of li away.

After liberation, particularly in the past three years, the Hui and Han people of Kuanch'iao commune have carried forward the Tachai spirit and the style of plain living and hard struggle and by adopting the methods of putting up sluice gates and dams in the water courses, building reservoirs to detain the flood, and reclaiming farmland by building river embankments, have already brought the loss of water and soil in one-third of the areas under control and turned the ruinous water into useful water. When torrents were unleashed from the mountains in the summer of 1972, the furious flood water flowed tamely into the reservoirs when it came to the Hopao River in Kuanch'iao commune. In that year, despite the attacks by serious drought and early frost, total grain output still topped that in 1971 by 11 percent.

A Noble Will Makes the Mountains Move

In October 1970, Chang Chien-hua, secretary of the Party committee of Kuanch'iao commune, went to attend an agricultural meeting held in the autonomous region government seat. After hearing a report on the experience of Hsiyang hsien in learning from Tachai, he felt excited and was also ill at ease. Since the cooperation movement, Kuanch'iao commune had actively started to work on water and soil conservation and had succeeded in controlling loss of water and soil in an area of 50 to 60 square kilometers. But, this was still very far behind the area of more than 600 square kilometers which the whole commune needed to harness. He thought: "The people of Hsiyang hsien, by learning from Tachai and making up their minds to rearrange the mountains and rivers, have after working vigorously for three years brought about great changes. But we still use the ideology of the small-peasant economy to guide our action. How very far we have lagged behind them!" As soon as the meeting concluded, he hurried back to the commune and discussed the matter with other comrades of

the Party committee. They decided to hold a commune-wide discussion of the question of changing the outlook of Kuanch'iao commune.

"Can we bring about a great change in the outlook of Kuanch'iao commune?" "Should we go all out to change heaven and earth, work vigorously and advance quickly, or let things drift, do remedial work where necessary, and go forward slowly?" The commune Party committee put these acute questions before every one. A warm discussion took place everywhere in the dwelling caves and in the fields. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "Once we make up our mind to follow the example of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, there is no difficulty which we cannot overcome, and there is no mountain which we cannot harness." The theme of doing nothing at all upheld by the people who said that "in the past centuries, our ancestors also grew crops without practicing water and soil conservation" was refuted. On this basis, the commune Party committee made investigation and study and drew a new plan for developing agricultural production. A battle to harness the mountains and the rivers was started throughout the commune.

The Hopao River flows through five brigades in Kuanch'iao commune. When it was dry, the river course became a small stream. But, when heavy rains fell, torrents unleashed from the mountains would overflow the river banks and ruin the tableland on both banks and the shoals in the river course. The poor and lower-middle peasants suggested building a reservoir at Mawan in the main river course. This could detain flood water for the irrigation of farmland and also could prevent the newly reclaimed land at the lower reaches of the river below the reservoir from being washed away by the flood. Building a reservoir in the main river course for detention of flood water was the first attempt of its kind in Kuanch'iao commune. Some people had doubts about it and suggested rebuilding of the provisional dam which had to be repaired once a year in the past. The commune Party committee called an enlaged meeting of its members on the spot and made a decision: We must work vigorously and should in no way rely on remedial work.

In the summer of 1971, the construction of Mawan reservoir started. Hundreds of pairs of iron arms wielded the shovels, hundreds of small rubber-wheeled carts sped to and fro, and the 200-meter-long main dam rose higher and higher day by day. In the course of intensive labor, all had only one conviction: We must complete the construction of the reservoir well ahead of the advent of the flood!

It was very cold in winter, and the earth was frozen hard. In order to insure the quality of construction work, construction work at the reservoir had to suspend for the time being. But, in less than two months, the water level in the reservoir quickly rose to near the top of the dam, and the safety of the main dam was seriously menaced. Should water be released through the drainage culverts? No! Water was very precious. On the Chinese New Year's Day, the commune members braved the wind and snow and set out to the worksite. They dug away the surface layer of frozen earth more than one foot thick, scooped out more than 3,000 cubic meters of good earth with their shovels and transported such good earth to the main dam cartload by cartload. The dam rose higher and the reservoir was safe. In July last year, construction work at the Mawan

reservoir which had a capacity of 1,800,000 cubic meters was completed in triumph. The roaring torrents was tamed by the main dam which stood in the middle of the Hopao River. In that year, water from the reservoir was used to irrigate more than 3,000 mow of farmland, and large tracts of land was reclaimed on both banks of river below the reservoir.

The revolutionary will to change heaven and earth bore bounteous fruits. After three years of hard work, they built dams at various sections of the more than 30 gullies and by making use of the mud brought down by the torrents, reclaimed more than 3,000 mow of land near the dams, thereby turning the evils into useful things. They reclaimed more than 2,000 mow of land on the river banks by making flood water deposit its silt there. They built six reservoirs and 31 flood detention dams, and the acreage of irrigated land expanded to more than 12,000 mow as against 6,500 mow in the past. The volume of earth and rocks involved in the work done in the past three years was more than double that in the past decade and more.

Never Submit to Difficulties

In harnessing the mountains and the rivers, the people of Kuanch'iao had the bold resolve to make sun and moon shine in new skies and also the strong fortitude of never submitting to difficulties.

In building the Mawan Reservoir, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Changwan brigade put forth a bold concept: Lead water uphill to the tableland at Changwan, turn the evil water into useful water.

To lead water uphill to the tableland at Changwan, it was necessary to build a canal of more than 10 li long, which had to make its way through three big gullies and five small ones, and the greater part of this canal called for cutting up the steep cliffs halfway up the mountains. This involved countless difficulties. But, the commune members of Changwan brigade were not tied down by the difficulties and they doggedly fought against them. They had to cut a canal several dozen feet up on the steep rock cliffs. As there was not enough room for a man to stand, the commune members pressed themselves hard against the cliff and used their shovels to clear enough space for them to stand and then proceeded step by step. When the canal came to a section of red clay, the clay was harder than rock, making the work more difficult. The commune members sharpened their mattocks and kept digging at the section of red clay which extended for a few li. This canal had to pass through a gully, which was 70 meters wide at the top and 9 meters deep. Carrying the loads by carts and on their backs, the commune members removed about 30,000 cubic meters of earth and built a wall-like dam at the mouth of the gully. In this way, Changwan brigade which had only some 200 laborers eventually completed the construction of the main canal which involved the removal of more than 90,000 cubic meters of earth, and built dams across all the gullies, big and small, which lay in the path of the canal. Water flowed across the dam, and the dam could detain flood water. Water was stored up for depositing its silt on land. This was a project which brought profits in two ways. When water was conducted through the canal onto the vast tracts of tableland at Changwan, the commune members said excitedly: "Our long-cherished wish has come true today!"

The formidable project of conducting water uphill to the tableland at Changwan was not the only one of its kind!

The No. 5 production team of T'och'ang brigade spent seven years on building a main dam in the West Gully which was 20 li long. The dam was subsequently washed away by torrents unleashed from the mountains. Later, the commune members set out to rebuild the dam. They removed once again more than 40,000 cubic meters of earth and built a new dam at the mouth of this gully. Eventually, the West Gully was dammed for detaining flood water and its silt deposit and for protecting large tracts of paddy fields lying at the lower end of the gully. In 1972, despite the severe drought, grain output increased by a big margin. This production team ceased to be a grain-deficient team and had grain to spare.

In the revolutionary spirit of the people of Shashihyu who "reclaimed one mow of land by carrying 1,000 basket-loads of earth from far away," the commune members of No. 7 production team of Hopao brigade reclaimed farmland by cutting away mountain slopes and filling in the gullies. They removed more than 13,000 cubic meters of earth, reclaimed 9 mow of land, and surfaced each mow of land with an average of more than 40,000 basket-loads of earth, thereby turning the deep gullies washed by torrents into fertile fields.

It was in this way that the people of Kuanch'iao defied hardships and defeats, advanced in the course of struggle and ushered in one victory after another.

Go in the Fore To Blaze the Trail

Only leaders capable of enduring great hardships and working very hard can lead the masses to create a situation characterized by hard work and quick changes.

Chang Chien-hua, secretary of the commune Party committee, showed no fear of shedding perspiration and persevered in participating in labor and leading production at the basic level the year round. In order to have a clear understanding of the situation and to map out a plan, he worked for two whole months together with the commune cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the winter of 1970 to carry out a general survey of the natural conditions of the commune. On the basis of this general survey, he again got together with the cadres responsible for water conservation and, bringing surveying instruments with them, they surveyed the major construction projects one by one. His footprints covered hundreds of gullies and ridges, and he inspected every fountainhead and plot of tableland. Due to the need of work, he was transferred to the hsien. Before he left, he went with his successor Yuan Te-tsu to inspect all worksites and visit the masses. This course of handing and taking over duties on the spot lasted two whole weeks.

In Kuanch'iao commune, with the leading body taking the lead in working hard, all cadres followed its example and also worked vigorously. Secretary to the Party branch of Kuanch'iao brigade Ma Hsueh-jung was a Hui cadre. He formerly had been forced by flood to remove his home twice. For the purpose

of transforming the loss of water and soil in this brigade, he never ceased working with the mattock and always kept the interests of the masses in his mind. In cold winter, he braved the wind and snow in the fore, and led the masses to harness the mountains and the rivers when signs of danger emerged in construction work, he ignored personal safety and dashed forward to deal with the dangerous situation. When Wang Man-sheng, leader of Fanwan production team, Fengwan brigade, led the masses to build a dam on the river bank to reclaim wasteland, torrents were suddenly unleashed from the mountains at the upper reaches of the river, and the roaring onrush pounded directly on the newly-built dam. At this critical juncture, without the slightest hesitation he jumped into the rapid current to protect the dam with his body.

When the cadres take the lead, the masses will follow them. In Kuanch'iao commune, the cadres and the commune members have ever greater confidence in overcoming the loss of water and soil and are showing over higher fighting spirits. The construction project which formerly had to be accomplished by the efforts of the whole commune can now be shouldered by a brigade or even a production team. In the past three years, the construction projects which they had built involved in all more than 2,980,000 cubic meters of earthwork. If this volume of earth were used to build a long dam of two meters high and one meter wide, this dam would be long enough to extend from Kuanch'iao to Peking.

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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HYDROGEN BOMB TEST

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

china successfully conducted a hydrogen bomb test over her western region at noon on june 27, 1973.

the conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by china is entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. the chinese government declares once again that at no time and under no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons. the chinese people and government will continue to work together with the other peoples and all other countries that love peace and uphold justice in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

TAIWAN

Taiwan Provincial Table Tennis Players Invited to Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

chen hsien, president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, today cabled mr. chang pin-san, leader of the table tennis organization of taiwan province, inviting taiwan table tennis players, coaches and enthusiasts -- residing in the province or abroad -- to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament to be held in peking between august 25 and september 7.

the cable follows:

mr. chang pin-san,
38 tsuyu rd., sec. ii, taichung,
taiwan,

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is to be held in peking from august 25 to september 7 this year. it will be an unprecedented gathering of unity and friendship by the people and table tennis circles of asia, africa and latin america.

on behalf of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china, i hereby invite table tennis players, coaches and enthusiasts of taiwan province, residing in the province or abroad, to peking for the tournament. we will welcome you if you come at the head of the players.

let us make joint efforts to strengthen the friendship and unity of the peoples and sportsmen of the three continents.

chen hsien,
president of the table tennis assbciation of the people's republic of china,

june 28, 1973.

ANTI-SCHISTOSOMIASIS CAMPAIGNS

Anti-Schistosomiasis Campaigns in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

first-line prevention of schistosomiasis by concentrated attacks on the oncomelanis snails -- the intermediate host -- is being redoubled in southern china. in all, 3,000 million square metres have been cleared of the snails since 1966 when the cultural revolution began. this is equal to about the total cleared prior to the cultural revolution.

elimination of the rice-grain sized snail that lives near the shores of bodies of water generally takes place in the winter in conjunction with the building of water conservancy projects, levelling of land, improving of soil, building of farmland and collecting of manure. some lakeside areas extending for many kilometres are crowded with people at the height of the mass drives working hard under fluttering red banners, including old people and teenagers.

these campaigns are backed up by special teams which work all year round testing small snail-infested areas. they submit reports whenever they discover new snail areas so that mass campaigns can be organized.

peasants along the tungting lake area in hunan province and the poyang lake area in kiangsi province put up dykes to turn lakeside marshes into farmland to destroy the breeding places of snails. all the snails are killed after the reclaimed land is turned up two or three times. many desolate snail-infested marshes have been changed into farms giving high and stable yields.

it used to be considered practically impossible to wipe out snails in the extensive reed swamps. now the peasants have invented an effective method. they set fire to the fallen leaves around the roots in late autumn, when the reed stems have a high water content and the weather is not yet very cold and the snails are still active. the spreading fire kills the snails without damaging the reeds. the ashes of the fallen leaves and weeds give a dressing of fertilizer to the reeds. this manpower-saving method enabled hunan, hupeh and anhwei provinces to clear some 80,000 hectares of reed swamps of snails in the past two years.

in many places the peasants scrape the snails off the sides of crooked ditches left over from the period of the individual peasant economy and fill them in. new ditches are dug according to an over-all plan for water conservancy work. this also adds some farmland.

peasants in many parts of kiangsu province kill the snails by spraying insecticide into the water. they also remove the snail-infested vegetative growth in the marshes, pile it into mounds mixing in insecticide and seal it to make compost. some peasants along the yangtze river have invented a method they term "shaving". they use knives or other tools to scrape the snails off the bark of trees along dykes.

the guiding principle in wiping out schistosomiasis is to put prevention first and relate treatment to prevention. apart from eliminating snails, preventive work includes purifying drinking water and proper handling of nightsoil.

where snail fever has been wiped out, the people have not slackened their vigilance. since yukiang county in kiangsi province wiped out the disease in 1958, a special team has continued to examine the land for snails all year round. a commune member once discovered a dead snail in a crevice of a stone bridge. the cadres examined the stones one by one and were happy that they did not discover a single live snail.

in wuming county in kwangsi, some eggs of schistosomes were discovered in the feces of a sick child. medical workers traced the source back to a not-yet-discovered snail area. the commune party committee organized 5,000 people who took only one day to clear an area of 55,000 square metres of snails.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Southwest China Health School Trains Rural Doctors

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jun. 27, 1973)

a health school in wenchiang administrative region, southwest china's szechwan province, has trained 1,500 barefoot doctors for the rural areas over the past few years in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas". they can treat common and recurrent ailments with traditional chinese and western medicine.

tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the teachers and students of the school have enhanced their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's line in health and medical work. more than 50 teachers, in five groups, have gone to rural areas since 1969 to train barefoot doctors on the spot.

they led barefoot doctors into the mountains to collect medicinal herbs and explained to them how to use different herbs correctly. the teachers also gathered effective folk prescriptions and helped barefoot doctors to apply them.

the groups often took barefoot doctors to village fairs to treat patients so that the barefoot doctors could get more experience. this was also welcomed by the local peasants.

barefoot doctor ma kuang-jung lives in a mountain where the villages are widely scattered. teachers of the health school accompanied ma kuang-jung in going the rounds and, after each treatment, helped him sum up experience. in just two months ma kuang-jung learned to apply traditional chinese medicine effectively and to perform ordinary operations.

PLA Doctors Help Rural Areas Develop Medical Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

medical workers of the chinese people's liberation army have sent 14,000 medical teams touring hilly and rural areas in the past few years. they treated 64 million peasants and helped 70,000 production teams set up cooperative medical service which provides the peasants with medical care for a small annual fee, with subsidies from the welfare funds of the production teams.

the medical teams sent by a hospital of the p.l.a. kunming units travelled all over the ailao hilly area which stretches several hundred kilometres and treated patients of yi, chuang and ten other nationalities.

when a kind of leptospirosis (weil's disease) occurred in the hsinyang administrative region in central china's honan province in june last year, the party committee of a p.l.a. wuhan unit at once sent seven medical teams to six counties to help treat patients and prevent any further occurrence. the medical team which went to the tingyuan people's commune in loshan county visited the commune's 247 villages in less than 20 days and examined around 10,000 peasants. thanks to the concerted efforts of the armymen and civilians, the epidemic was rapidly brought under control.

the medical team of the p.l.a. general hospital performed 47,800 operations for people on the chinghai-tibet plateau and in the hilly areas of northern china.

in carrying out the principle for the health work "put prevention first", p.l.a. units sent medical teams to treat endemic diseases in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. peking, shenyang, lanchow and sinkiang p.l.a. medical teams were sent for long periods to make surveys in the main afflicted areas to treat patients and help sum up and popularize the experience in treating these diseases, and to carry out scientific experiments for this purpose. these medical teams have achieved new success in this respect.

medical teams for prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis and encephalitis b were sent by the p.l.a. nanking, wuhan, kwangchow and foochow units to places where they occurred. they made a survey of the patients of these diseases and treated them. they achieved good results in controlling the sources of infection. they saved patients in critical condition.

the p.l.a. has formed 1,000 medical teams to help treat chronic bronchitis of the elderly. it has sent 9,000 medical workers to learn the experience of folk practitioners and growers of medicinal herbs. they have found many useful medicines and undertaken clinical study and scientific experiments with a number of more effective medicines.

the p.l.a. medical teams have made great efforts to help train rural medical and health workers. the medical workers of a regiment of the p.l.a. kwangchow units stationed on south china sea coast ran study classes on ships or on shore to train more than 200 barefoot doctors to sail with the fishing boats.

Rural Commune Health Center on Pamirs in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 28, 1973)

a rural health centre at the foot of mount muztagh in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region is known for its wholehearted service in protecting the peasants' health during the past few years.

the yumai people's commune, where the health centre is situated, has a population of 22,000 people of khalkhas or uighur nationality. there was no doctor before 1949. the people's government since liberation has concentrated on improving medical and health service for the minority nationalities, making appropriations for the building medical establishments and training medical workers.

the commune health centre was set up in 1962 and the system of cooperative medical care started in 1967. the centre now has a staff of 27 as against two in 1966. fifteen of them are local peasants who were trained as barefoot doctors by the commune health centre. some of the medical workers graduated from medical colleges or schools. the centre has been enlarged, covering 2,900 square metres of floor space. installations include an operating theatre, a delivery room, a laboratory and an x-ray room.

since 1969 the centre has trained 237 barefoot doctors in short-term courses for the 17 production brigades under the commune. every health station in the brigade now has two to three barefoot doctors and a midwife. cases beyond their competence are transferred to the commune centre or, where necessary, to the county hospital.

to take charge of health work, the commune party committee formed a cooperative medical service committee which is composed of leading members, medical personnel and representatives of former poor and lower-middle peasants, with the deputy secretary of the party committee as its director. smaller management groups were organized accordingly at brigade level. the party organizations at various levels organize the medical personnel to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao to keep raising their ideological level. the centre sends medical personnel to treat commune members in the fields or at their homes.

there was an appalling shortage of doctors and medicine before liberation, and the infant death rate was very high. after the setting up of the commune health centre, attention has been paid to the health of mothers and children. children are given periodic inoculations to prevent whooping cough, measles, infantile paralysis and other diseases.

in the past, the commune relied on the state for its supply of medicine. the medical personnel and the commune members built a pharmaceutical plant in 1970 which turns out more than 220 kinds of chinese and western medicine. while planting medicinal herbs itself, the centre mobilized the masses to collect herbs in the nearby pamir mountains. the entire commune collects more than 100 kinds of medicinal herbs. now the bulk of the medicine is produced by the pharmaceutical plant.

WATER CONSERVATION

Sinkiang Hydrological Workers Tap Water Resources

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jun. 28, 1973)

hydrological workers of various nationalities are developing the use of water resources in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region which lies between the karakoram and altai mountains and is cut by the tienshan mountains. melting snow from the mountains forms several hundred rivers that irrigate the oases in this arid section of northwest china.

there was not a single hydrological station here before liberation and large quantities of water were wasted by seepage into the gobi desert. more than 170 hydrological stations have been set up since liberation to accumulate data.

the hydrological workers also train peasant hydrological technicians in their own communes to make the best scientific use of the water.

when the no.3 brigade of the hungkuang people's commune in hsinyuan county was struck by a dry spell the year before last, the commune members decided to open a new canal for irrigation. the hydrological workers conducted a survey for the brigade which showed that much time and manpower would be required but there still would not be sufficient water. on the other hand, they suggested that a river nearby with three crests every year from june be used. the commune members immediately set about repairing existing canals and led in river water, irrigating 26 hectares of wheat in good time.

ining county of the ili kazakh autonomous chou is an important grain producer. the county leadership in 1971 decided to expand irrigation works. the hydrological group of the autonomous chou incorporated this work into their plan. they surveyed the sources of ten rivers

and studied the soil and water resources, the climate and the hydrological features. this enabled the county leadership to improve the plans.

since most of the rivers originate in the mountains, summer torrents used to threaten the farmland and the irrigation projects. the hydrological workers studied the matter and collected data in order to be able to forecast mountain torrents.

TEA PRODUCTION

China Has Good Harvest of Spring Tea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

china had another good tea crop this spring after successive good harvests over the past few years. state purchases of tea in the first five months of this year topped the same 1972 period.

new tea plantations covering an area of tens of thousands of hectares have been added and many old ones improved since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. tea production has increased and quality been improved steadily in line with the principle laid down by chairman mao -- "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

the party organizations in the tea growing regions have strengthened their leadership over tea production this year. picking of spring tea started earlier than usual.

many advanced units that give high yields both in tea and grain have come to the fore in recent years in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

in taochiang county of hunan province, the area of tea plantations has increased from 300 hectares to 10,000 hectares since 1965. the county sold to the state eight times as much tea in 1972 as in 1965.

the shangwang brigade in shaohsing county of chekiang province had good harvests of tea and grain many years running. it undertook major farmland improvement projects and expanded the area under tea at the same time. last year, grain yield topped 12 tons per hectare and tea output was 3.5 times that in 1965. it gathered another good tea harvest this spring despite excessive rain.

scientific experimental groups made up of old peasants, cadres and technicians have been set up at county, people's commune and production brigade levels. they have cultivated and popularized good strains of tea and improved tea processing machinery. this has helped raise the quality of tea.

SERICULTURE

Ancient Silk Center Flourishes

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 27, 1973)

an ancient silkworm-breeding county in east china's shantung province produced 20 per cent more cocoons this year than in 1972, itself a good year.

mountainous linhsu county has a history of 2,000 years in sericulture. it is known both at home and abroad for its silvery silk which lustrous and elastic.

before liberation, however, frequent natural disasters and exorbitant taxes reduced sericulture in the county to near extinction. in 1942, 300,000 inhabitants fled famine and the invading japanese army, begging their way to other places.

with technical and financial help from the people's government, the peasants set about restoring sericulture right after liberation. twentythree years of hard work has turned 90 per cent of the denuded hills green with mulberry trees. some old trees have been rejuvenated. the county's oldest mulberry, which was planted in the ming dynasty (1368-1644), now gives an annual output of 500 kilogrammes of leaves. two silkworm-raising farms and five incubation stations run by the state supply the communes with mulberry saplings and improved breeds of silkworms.

the people's enthusiasm for expanding sericulture was even higher during the great proletarian cultural revolution. peasants of the heiwa production brigade planted an additional 11,000 mulberry trees in pits they dug or blasted on a rock-strewn hillslope and filled in with fertile soil brought miles away. since the beginning of this year, the county has set up a number of tree nurseries with a total area of 233 hectares and planted 1.5 million mulberry trees.

the people get an extra income of 2.6 million yuan (rmb) a year from multi-purpose use of mulberry trees.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Cycling and Weightlifting Teams Leave Hunan for Peking

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jun. 27, 1973)

the albanian cycling and weightlifting teams led by muharrem sinoimeri wound up their visit in hunan and left here for peking by train today.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived here by air from shanghai on june 25 and were honoured at a banquet given in the evening by the hunan provincial physical culture and sports committee. attending the banquet were shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and chang teh-lung and liu shu-fa, leading members of the provincial physical culture and sports committee. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted the constant development of the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania.

while in hunan, the albanian comrades-in-arms toured shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it, and had photographs taken in front of the house. in changsha they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, and aiwan pavilion and orange island shore.

they were seen off at the railway station by chang teh-lung and liu shu-fa, and coaches and sportsmen of the provincial track and field and weightlifting teams.

Chinese Ambassador Liu Chen-hua Participates in Wheat Harvesting in Tirana Suburbs

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jun. 28, 1973)

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and staff members of the chinese embassy joined the members of the berzhit agricultural cooperative in the 4th area of the tirana district in wheat harvesting yesterday.

the chinese comrades were accompanied by reiz malile, albanian vice-minister of foreign affairs, perlat rama, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, and others.

they were warmly welcomed by chairman of the cooperative haris gjuri, secretary of the cooperative's party organization hamit ruhbullaku and cooperative members.

afterwards, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms had lunch together and chatted about the sino-albanian friendship. they repeatedly proposed toasts to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, and to the daily strengthening and development of the friendship between the two countries.

CHINA AND BURMA

Peking Ceremony Welcomes Burmese Volleyball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

under the auspices of the chinese volleyball association, a welcoming ceremony was held at the capital indoor stadium here this evening in honour of the visiting burmese national men's volleyball team.

the burmese team with u thein tin, deputy director of the burmese sports and physical education department, as its leader and u shwe zan aung as its manager, played a friendly match with the chinese team after the welcoming ceremony.

present at the ceremony were chao cheng-hung and chung shih-tung, vice-presidents of the all-china sports federation, chao pin, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lu wei-chao and jen chao. u myo aung, first secretary of the burmese embassy here, and his wife were present.

chao cheng-hung and chung shih-tung met u thein tin and u shwe zan aung prior to the ceremony and had a friendly conversation with them.

the atmosphere was friendly. as the burmese team entered the court together with the chinese team, the 18,000 spectators gave warm applause to the players from burma, a friendly neighbour.

both teams played a fast game this evening. the score was 15-4, 15-4, 15-6, in favour of the chinese team. the burmese players drew applause for their successful diving retrieves.

CHINA AND EGYPT

China, Egypt Sign Minutes of Talks on Building Sand Brick Factory

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jun. 27, 1973)

minutes of talks on building a sand brick factory for egypt with chinese assistance were signed here yesterday.

the minutes were signed by chi chih-chun, head of the chinese sand brick study group, and taher amin, deputy chairman of the general organization for industrialization of egypt.

the chinese group arrived here on december 17 last year and left for home this evening.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LARGE DAMS

Chinese Delegation Presents Theses to International Conference on Large Dams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

the 11th session of the international conference on large dams was held in madrid from june 11 to 15, according to a report from the spanish capital.

the chinese delegation led by professor chang kuang-tou, permanent council member of the chinese hydraulic engineering society, attended the conference. it presented two theses to the conference.

after the conclusion of the conference, the chinese delegation visited a number of hydraulic works of large dams in sevilla, badajoz and caceres. the delegation returned to madrid on june 23.

the delegation is still in spain for the rest of the visit at the invitation of the spanish national committee of large dams.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Chang Hsiang-shan Fete Hisao Kuroda and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president, and chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), his wife kurodai, and his party. hosts and guests toasted the daily development of the friendly relations between the people of china and japan.

present at the banquet were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the host association, and wang hsiao-yun, chang yu, ching pu-chun and li fu-teh.

mr. hisao kuroda and his party arrived here by air yesterday evening as guests of the china-japan friendship association.

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Yang Chi Meet Tokumatsu Sakamoto and Other Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; liao cheng-chih, president of the association, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met here this afternoon with tokumatsu sakamoto, leader of the delegation of friendship and unity of the japanese and chinese peoples, and takeshi hayashi, secretary general, and kikuo takashima, s. horie, toyo yamamoto, yoko segawa, wanako toma and ginji hirao, members, of the delegation, and michiko yoda, a japanese friend now visiting peking. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, lin li-yun, liu chih and li fu-teh.

Chinese Ocean Transport Friendship Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

a twelve-member chinese ocean transport friendship delegation with chang kung-chen as its leader and chiang po as its deputy leader left here by train today for a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

present were japanese friends in peking keitaro nakamura, keio nakada and toshiko fukutomi.

Japanese Mayors of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 28, 1973)

motoki funahashi, japanese mayor of kyoto, yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka, and tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, wound up their friendly visit to china and today left here for home via shumchun.

they were seen off at the railway station by lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Chiba Prefecture, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 28, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation paid a friendly visit to the chiba prefecture near tokyo on june 26. chinese players held their sixth friendly match with japanese players at the chiba city to the warm welcome of the spectators.

the match was preceded by local pupils' drum beating performance.

during the four-hour match, the men and women players of the two countries drew warm applause from the spectators for their good playing. the scores were 5:2 and 4:3 in favour of the chinese men's and women's teams.

on june 26, hsu yin-sheng, leader, lin hui-ching and li fu-jung, deputy leaders, and other members of the chinese table tennis delegation visited here the headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan. they met chairman han dok su, vice-chairmen li gye baek, li jin gyu and yun bong gu, as well as yun sang choe, director of the international bureau of the association, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Chemical Industry Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

tang ke, vice-minister of the ministry of fuel and chemical industry, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming all members of the chemical industry delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the delegation is kim yu gun, director-general of medicine-machinery bureau of the ministry of chemical industry, and deputy leader is sung un ho, director of the technical bureau of the m.c.i.

attending the banquet were minister-counsellor li jae pil, economic counsellor jon dong su and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking.

present were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen chen-chi, chang chang, chen tzu-hsin, tou ping-wen and chen sheng-wu.

comrade tang ke and comrade kim yu gun spoke at the banquet, which was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, comrade tang ke warmly praised the korean people for having scored great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung.

the current visit to china of the korean chemical industry delegation, comrade tang ke said, has provided us with a good opportunity to learn from and exchange experience with you. we are sure that your visit will make new contributions to the strengthening of the friendship between the chinese and korean peoples and the relations of scientific and technological cooperation.

in his speech, comrade kim yu gun said, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have built their country into a thriving socialist state with a solid economic foundation and powerful national defence in a short period by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the korean people rejoice over every achievement made by the fraternal chinese people in their revolution and construction, regarding it as their own, and wished the chinese people still greater successes, he added.

the 15-member korean chemical industry delegation arrived here at noon today for a friendly visit to china, and it was warmly greeted at the railway station by vice-minister tang ke.

Vacationist Group of the Korean Workers' Party Winds Up Visit to Luta

(NCNA-English Luta, Jun. 28, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea, with kang hyon su as the leader and li ul sol as the deputy leader, left here for peking by special plane today.

the vacationist group arrived here on the morning of june 26 from changchun. a banquet was given in the evening by the luta municipal committee of the chinese communist party in warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms.

during their stay here, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the talien railway engine and rolling stock plant and the talien glassware factory and attended performances by local little red soldiers, the luta song and dance ensemble and the luta acrobatic troupe.

on their departure, the korean comrades-in-arms were seen off at the airport by hsuan shih-ming and tsao kuo-chen, secretary and deputy secretary of the luta municipal party committee.

Vacationist Group of Workers' Party of Korea Attends Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea, today attended a soire and watched items performed by the song and dance ensemble of the chinese people's liberation army. leader of the group is kang hyon su, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, and deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the central committee of the party.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and other comrades of the korean embassy in peking attended the soiree.

watching the performance with the korean comrades were: keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, as well as shen chien, hsiao huang and other comrades.

at the soiree, artists performed songs in praise of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and in praise of the revolutionary, militant friendship between the chinese and korean people. they also put on other song and dance items. their performances were greeted with warm applauses.

the soiree was sponsored by the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee to welcome the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea.

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Gives Premiere in Tantung

(NCNA-English Tantung, Jun. 28, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from korea gave its premiere in tantung at the cultural palace here this evening which was warmly welcomed by more than 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

wang shu-nien, secretary of the tantung municipal committee of the chinese communist party and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and jen kuo-tung, li yen, tao kuei-chun, tuan ju-kun, han shou-jen and sung hui-chen, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended the performance in the company of chong gwang sun, leader, kim hui jun, first deputy leader,

and jom sung jun and choe sang kun, deputy leaders, of the troupe. also attending the performance were yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, who are accompanying the troupe on its performance tour, and liu ching-chih, a leading member of the liaoning branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, who made a special trip here to welcome the korean comrades-in-arms.

the tantung people were encouraged and elated by the fact that the troupe, bringing with it the cordial concern of president kim il sung, has come to perform in tantung, the chinese border city which is in sight of korea across the river. with great delight, the audience enjoyed the revolutionary dances and songs with profound revolutionary content and fine national flavour presented by the korean artists. the performance proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the chinese and korean people.

when the artists sang with deep feeling these lines from the cantata "korea-china friendship will last forever": "the friendship between the korean and chinese people will last forever like the blue water of the yalu river, sharing weal and woe and having sealed our friendship with blood, we will always fight together", the whole theatre was a moving scene. the chorus was accompanied by thunderous applause from the audience, which expressed the common desire of the chinese and korean people.

at the close of the performance, wang shu-nien and others went on stage in the company of the troupe leader, chong gwang sun. they warmly shook hands with the performers and presented them with a flower basket, congratulating them on their success.

when the special train carrying the korean artists pulled in to the station here this morning, the platform was a scene of jubilation. cheers and deafening sounds of drums and musical instruments burst out as wang shu-nien, jen kuo-tung, li yen, sung hui-chen and liu ching-chih went up to shake hands with the korean comrades-in-arms. among the hundreds of cheering welcomers were women workers from the tantung silk mill. they enthusiastically waved bouquets to the korean comrades while beautifully dressed children put up a joyous dance. a dozen women dancers from the liaoning song and dance ensemble who had learned to perform the "winnowing pan dance" from the korean artists in shenyang hurried here to continue to learn from the korean artists. it was an exceptional pleasure for the comrades-in-arms to meet again. as the korean comrades-in-arms drove to the guest house, people lining the streets energetically clapped to them. the korean artists kept waving back in acknowledgement.

Senior Member of Korean-Chinese Side to MAC Denouces US Imperialism for Aggravating Tension and Carrying Out Espionage, Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 28, 1973)

major general kim poong sup, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, in a statement denounced u.s. imperialism for carrying out espionage and military provocations, according to kcna.

he made the statement at the 340th meeting of the military armistice commission now taking place in panmunjom.

kim poong sup revealed that u.s. imperialism continued to send high-altitude and other reconnaissance planes to fly over the east and west seas and the military demarcation line. such acts of espionage were committed by u.s. imperialism on nearly 20 occasions in the last few days alone. the enemy has continuously perpetrated espionage not only in the sky but also on the sea and ground. several spies have been killed or captured, he said.

he went on to say that the enemy is introducing hosts of heavy weapons and military equipment there and committing many military provocations. more than 40 cases of firing with guns and rifles by the enemy side took place in the last two months alone, he said.

he pointed out that facts show that although the u.s. imperialist aggressors are talking about "easing of the tension" and "peace", actually they are craftily working to obstruct the peaceful reunification of korea and perpetuate the national split by creating "two koreas". furthermore, they are stepping up the preparations for a new war of aggression to realize their aggressive designs on the whole of korea.

he strongly urged the enemy side to take out of the dmz all the heavy weapons and military equipment illegally introduced into it, discontinue at once all the espionage and military provocative acts on the ground, sea and in the sky and halt their war provocation manoeuvrings.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Chief of Government of Malagasy Republic Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tananarive, Jun. 28, 1973)

general gabriel ramanantsoa, chief of government of the malagasy republic, received chinese ambassador to madagascar li yao-wen at his office here this morning and had a friendly conversation with him.

ambassador li yao-wen conveyed the cordial regards of the chinese government and people to general ramanantsoa, the malagasy government and people and congratulated the malagasy government and people on their new achievements in the just cause of upholding national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture.

general ramanantsoa expressed the conviction that the friendly ties between the malagasy republic and china will be further developed and asked the ambassador to forward his greetings to the chinese people and their leaders.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Malta

(NCNA-English Valletta, Jun. 26, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here this evening to the warm welcome of more than 1,000 spectators.

governor-general of malta sir anthony mamo and lady mamo saw the performance. also present were mrs. mintoff, wife of the prime minister, and mrs. attard bezzina, wife of the speaker of the house of representatives, as well as government officials, prominent maltese figures, and diplomatic envoys to malta.

yu chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in malta was also present.

the hall was decorated with the national flags of malta and china. above the stage was a huge streamer inscribed in maltese and chinese: "long live the friendship between the maltese and chinese peoples." a ceremony took place before the performance. the national anthems of malta and

china were played. paul naudi, secretary of the ministry of education and culture of malta, and yuan tung-lin, leader of the shanghai acrobatic troupe, spoke at the ceremony.

all the 15 items on the programme drew applause and cheers from the audience. before the curtain fell, all members of the troupe appeared on the stage with a streamer saying in maltese: "long live the friendship between the maltese and chinese peoples." flowers and multi-coloured ribbons in hand, they waved at the spectators who were giving them a standing ovation. the national anthems of malta and china were once again played.

sir anthony mamo and lady mamo, mrs. mintoff and others mounted the stage and warmly congratulated the chinese acrobats on their successful performance. the governor-general said to the artists: "your performance is splendid in precision, rhythm, colour and every respect of art. we've highly appreciated it." mrs. mintoff presented a bouquet to the leader of the troupe.

earlier, during the interval, the woman announcer of the troupe sang a traditional maltese song -- "maltese dance" -- to the accompaniment of the troupe's band and won enthusiastic applause.

yesterday morning, yuan tung-lin and li kuo-liang, leader and deputy leader of the troupe, called on miss agatha barbara, minister of education and culture of malta. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

john garlin carter, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of new zealand in china arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Badminton Team Back in Peking from Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

the pakistan badminton team led by naqi mohsin and mohammad tayyab was back in peking by train today after a friendly visit to central china's hunan province.

while in hunan, the pakistan friends were honoured at a banquet given by the hunan branch of the chinese badminton association. they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early days. they also visited some factories and made a special trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, where they were accorded a warm reception by the local people.

the pakistan badminton team had two friendly matches with hunan provincial team and the yunnan provincial team in changsha and hsiangtan, warmly welcomed by nearly 10,000 spectators.

upon its departure from changsha, the pakistan badminton team was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned lien ting-tao and tseng chung-wei, as well as chinese badminton coaches and players.

Pakistan Embassy Gives Banquet for Visiting Pakistan Football and Badminton Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

bakhtiar ali, counsellor of the pakistan embassy in peking gave a banquet here this evening for the visit to china by the pakistan football and badminton teams.

present were yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese footbatl association, kuo lei, leading member of the chinese badminton association, and leading members of other departments concerned liang feng, chu tse and chang ming-tseng, as well as chinese sportsmen.

han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea, was also present.

bakhtiar ali and chao hsi-wu made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the pakistan and chinese sportsmen present sang songs.

the pakistan football team will soon leave for the democratic people's republic of korea and the badminton team will leave for home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 27, 1973)

the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorgne, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff, concluded its visit to shanghai and left here for peking by special plane this morning, in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and kan mai, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy in china, who had accompanied the delegation on the visit, returned to peking aboard the same plane.

the romanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, wang hsueh-ching, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet of the navy, and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

the romanian military delegation arrived in shanghai from talien on june 25, and was honoured at a banquet in the evening given by comrade liu yao-tsung. at the banquet, the chinese and romanian comrades-in-arms talked about the revolutionary friendship, and hoped that the friendship and unity between the people and armies of china and romania would be constantly strengthened and developed.

while in shanghai, the romanian comrades-in-arms visited a fleet unit of the east china sea fleet of the navy, watched a military exhibition, and toured the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party and the shanghai industrial exhibition.

Chou En-lai and Li Teh-sheng Meet Romanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, this evening met with all members of the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

members of the delegation taking part in the meeting were: major general ion geoana, major general gheorghe popescu, major general gheorghe sandu, major general marin dragu, colonel mircea popa and major ion parepa.

attending were octavian gavris, charge d'affaires a.i., and col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache, of the romanian embassy in china.

also present were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned and staff members including kan mai, wang ming-hsiu, teng chao-tsung and liang yin-chu.

Colonel General Ion Gheorghe Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

colonel general ion gheorghe, leader of the romanian military delegation and first vice-minister of national defence and concurrently chief of general staff, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsing, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of other departments concerned tsao li-huai, pan yen, yang chen, kao ti-chien, chen hsiang, pan yung-ti, wang ti-kang, kan mai, wang ming-hsiu and hsiang chien.

all members of the romanian military delegation, and charge d'affaires ad interim octavian gavris, commercial counsellor leonin-gheorghe vasilescu and military attache colonel ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking were also present.

comrade ion gheorghe and comrade li teh-sheng spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship.

in his speech, comrade ion gheorghe first of all expressed heart-felt gratitude for the warm reception accorded the delegation during its visit in china.

"we are highly satisfied with the outcome of this visit as well as the meetings and talks we have had," he said. "we are particularly happy about the achievements made by the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in improving their fighting strength."

comrade ion gheorghe stated that the friendly relations of cooperation established and developed between the armed forces of romania and china would certainly be further enhanced.

"we shall bring back your sentiments of friendship to the people and armed forces of romania," he concluded.

comrade li teh-sheng said that the romanian military delegation's current visit was a vivid manifestation of the growing revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people and armed forces of both countries. "it is a positive contribution to the further strengthening of the friendly relations of cooperation between us," he added.

he expressed admiration and support for the romanian people's unremitting efforts against imperialist hegemonism and power politics and for genuine universal security in europe.

"our romanian comrades can rest assured," he declared, "that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will forever remain your trustworthy friends in your struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and in your cause of socialist construction."

he asked the romanian military delegation to convey the sincere friendship and cordial greetings of the chinese people and the p.l.a. to the fraternal people and armed forces of romania and wished them still greater new victories.

Chinese NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Romanian Friendship Tourist Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the romanian friendship tourist group led by sandu nicolae, secretary of the romanian communist party committee of tulcea county.

present on the occasion were octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim, and vasile chitic and liviu-viorel cucu, second secretaries, of the romanian embassy in peking.

cheng chih-ping, wang ming-hsiu and other leading members of the departments concerned of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau and the chinese foreign ministry were also present.

Chief Editor of Romanian "Magazine Historic" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 27, 1973)

cristian popisteanu, chief editor of romanian "magazine historic" arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking university.

he was greeted at the airport by chang hsueh-shu, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned and historians, including li hsin, hu shou-hsin and hsiang ching.

marius gheorghiu, second secretary of the romanian embassy in peking, was present at the airport.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Swedish Group of Members of Parliament

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the swedish group of members of parliament led by sture ericson.

sven hirdman, charge d'affaires a.i. of the swedish embassy in peking and his wife, took part in the meeting.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chou chiu-yeh, hsieh li and wang pen-tso.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Expresses Condolences on Death of DRVN Vice Premier Phan Ke Toai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 28, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to premier pham van dong, expressing condolences on the death of vice-premier phan ke toai. the message reads:

comrade pham van dong,
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

shocked to learn of the passing away through sickness of mr. phan ke toai, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and member of the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front, i wish to express my deep condolences to you and, through you, to mr. phan ke toai's family.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic
of china

peking, june 28, 1973

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* NATIONAL *
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MILITIA

Resist Corrosion, Never Be Stained

- An account of the deeds of the Shanghai militia in learning from the Good 8th Company of Nanking Road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 21, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Shanghai militia has extensively carried out activities in learning from the Good 8th Company of Nanking Road, and its mental outlook has gone through a tremendous change. It has played an active role in various branches of work.

Smashing the Sugar-Coated Bullets

Before liberation, Shanghai was a bustling city of the bourgeoisie and also a heroic battlefield where the working class carried out revolutionary struggles. After liberation, in the same prosperous city, a violent struggle between corrosion and the drive against corrosion was underway. A tool for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Shanghai militia firmly expressed in its struggle against corrosion by the bourgeoisie: "We take the Good 8th Company as our example and shall never waver in the face of sugar-coated bullets!"

Comrade Huang Hsiao-ch'uan, a militia fighter of the bean products factory under the Nanshih ch'ü Non-Staple Foodstuffs Company firmly bore in mind the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and took an active part in class struggle. One day, taking advantage of the opportunity that he and his wife had gone to work, a counter-revolutionary neighbor brought some candy, popcorn, dried slices of sweet potato to his family and pretentiously told his little daughter: "Your father has been nice to me, and I am deeply grateful to him. These are native products which I have brought you for a taste." After Wang came home, he told her daughter: "This is like a wolf paying a goodwill

visit to a chicken--he has a bad intention!" He brought all those things back to his neighbor. Scenting that there was something wrong, that fellow chuckled out: "Those things are for showing a little bit of my good intention!" "Intention? I know what is your intention," Old Huang angrily replied. "You want to drag me down with those things. That can never be done!" Having a guilty conscience of knowing that he was in the wrong, this counter-revolutionary could do nothing else but bow his head.

"In the struggle against corrosion, we cannot act like the shield in defense but have to be the spear in the offensive." This is some understanding which the fighters of the Shanghai militia have acquired through the practice of class struggle.

A young worker of the bleaching and dyeing workshop in Hungse Thread Mill, Shanghai, led a plain life when he came to work in this mill. However, because he relaxed his effort in ideological remolding and was corroded and influenced by the bourgeois ideology, he began to be particular about food and clothing and later turned to seek the bourgeois way of life. Seeing this, Yao Chih-kang, a hardcore militiaman, was deeply worried. He thought: "We can never allow a comrade-in-arms to turn captive of the bourgeoisie!" Therefore, he brought his beddings to the mill and each night, he joined this young man in study, had chats with him, told him stories about the heroes of the Good 8th Company who were neither brought down by steel bullets nor toppled by sugar-coated bullets. He exposed the criminal acts of the class enemies in disseminating the bourgeois viruses among the young people and eating away the people's revolutionary determination by such means of telling them stories and jokes and introducing girl friends to them. This enabled the young man to sharpen his eyes and heighten his understanding. After that, he actively struggled against the bourgeois ideology and paid attention to displaying the style of hard work and plain living in everyday life.

Resisting the "Fragrant Breeze"

"The fighters of the Good 8th Company wear straw sandals and trample underfoot the fragrant breeze and the poisonous mist. We militia fighters must learn the fine traditions and firmly do the same!" This was a vow made ten years ago by the militia company of the Shanghai Garment Factory No. 24 when it happily got together with the Good 8th Company to propagate and pass on the treasures. How do things now stand? The old militiamen have retired and young ones have joined the militia. The post of political officer has changed hands six times. The situation has changed, the conditions have changed, and the fighters also have changed, but one thing doesn't change--the militiamen's will to learn from the Good 8th Company's good idea, "Resisting corrosion and never be stained" does not change.

This factory is specialized in processing clothes. One who goes into its workshop will be dazzled by the cloth of different colors and the costumes of various fashions and styles. The militia fighters say: "The Good 8th Company took the bustling Nanking Road as an outpost for eliminating the bourgeois ideology and promoting the proletarian ideology. We militiamen must also take the workshop as a battlefield for fighting against corrosion."

One day, a young woman of the sewing unit bought a piece of printed cotton cloth and asked Old Wang, a militia fighter, of the cutters' unit to help her cut this piece of cloth into the pattern of a blouse with fancy sleeves. Hearing this, Old Wang felt that this pattern was not good, and was simmering with anger. After work, he took this piece of cloth back to this young woman. She happily opened up the parcel, but was greatly disappointed when she saw that the piece of cloth had not been cut. The change in her countenance made Old Wang realize that she still did not understand deeply Chairman Mao's teachings about the practice of plain living and hard work. He felt that as a veteran worker, he must not only set an example but also help the new workers raise their understanding and establish the fine style of plain living and hard struggle. Thereupon, he told her how the workers and the militiamen of the whole factory persevered in learning from the Good 8th Company, resisted the fragrant breezes, fought against the poisonous mist and foiled the attacks by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie in the past decade. He added meaningfully: "The proletariat wants plain, elegant and natural styles in clothing. But the bourgeoisie thinks that the strange or queer clothes are nice-looking and beautiful. If we are interested in and run after such clothes, we shall be poisoned by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. It will be very dangerous if things are allowed to go on developing in this way!" This young woman was deeply educated by what Old Wang had said. She thanked him for teaching her another lively and graphic lesson on class education.

The broad masses of the militiamen in Shanghai have learned deeply through the practice of struggle that only by always maintaining and developing the style of plain living and hard struggle can they win the battle against the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie.

Comrade Cheng Kuo-hsiang, deputy commander of the militia battalion of the Huangp'u ch'ü candy and pastry company, was formerly a squad leader of the Good 8th Company. After he retired from the Army in 1965, he was assigned to work in Chanhsin Food Store at Nanking Road. At his new workpost, he reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching "The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," and felt that: Nanking Road is now a scene of growing prosperity, but the "fragrant breeze and poisonous mist" of the bourgeoisie are still blowing at us. Standing behind the sales counter at Nanking Road, I must heighten vigilance and guard against the attack by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie as I formerly did while standing on sentry on Nanking Road.

On one occasion, his wife came from the countryside to visit him. Seeing that he still used the old, washed-and-worn bed sheets of the old days when he was with the Army and that he still wear the patched and mended army uniform and socks issued by the Army, she asked him to buy a few new suits and some new bed sheets. He replied: "Plain living and hard struggle is the natural political color of the proletariat! When a person aspires for better things in life, he would slowly degenerate ideologically. These things are old, but they still can be used after mending and washing. Seeing these things reminds me of the company's honorable traditions and enhances my determination to 'resist corrosion and keep myself forever from being stained....." His wife was convinced. Now he is still wearing the old army uniform and using the old bed sheets.

Spotlessly Clean

"The Good 8th Company lives in the bustling city but is spotlessly clean; we must not take away a single blade of grass or a single flower when we work in an orchard." This is what the militia fighters of Shanghai Lunghua Orchard have said and done. Lunghua Orchard has all kinds of seasonal flowers. But, the militia fighters consciously shut the "back doors" and never took away a flower for private use. Even when they had to buy some saplings and flower seedlings to brighten up the surroundings of their homes, they bought them at market prices from the relevant department according to normal procedures. When the branches of the trees were bent with the weight of clusters of oranges, pears, dates, none of the militiamen would stretch out his arm to pick a fruit to eat. When the fruits ripened thoroughly and fell to the ground, the militiamen consciously picked them up and brought them to the relevant department.

On one occasion, the militiamen caught more than 5,000 catties of fish from the ponds in this orchard. Someone suggested selling some of these fish among themselves. The Party branch realized that this was an expression of seeking special treatment in daily life. Accordingly, it led all to hold a discussion on the question of whether or not they should handle these fish among themselves. Many militia fighters said: "The fighters of the Good 8th Company supplied to the market the vegetables which they had grown on the plots of land they had reclaimed. Whatever they did, they proceeded from the interests of the people. In learning from the Good 8th Company, we must not just think of allotting more fish to ourselves. We should support the state and the market." Eventually, they happily sold all the fish to the aquatic product company.

In the past decade, the Shanghai militia also paid attention to starting from trifles to strengthen its immunity and keep itself "spotlessly clean." A militia fighter of the rolling-stock section under the Shanghai Railway Sub-bureau mended his gloves again and again for further use when they had been worn and torn, and he was reluctant to throw them away and use new ones instead. Formerly he had thought of unknitting the old gloves for knitting a coat. But when he recalled the deeds of the fighters of the Good 8th Company who practiced diligence and frugality for the people, and led a plain life and worked hard for the revolutionary cause, he handed out of his own accord the gloves which he had saved for himself. Some people asked him: "You have saved these gloves. Why hand them out?" He replied: "Frugality is a good thing. But, if we save for our private use the protective articles for labor issued by the state, we are fattening ourselves at the expense of the public." What he said reflected the ideological style of the Shanghai militia.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Simplification of Chinese Characters Should Make Greater Use of the Method of Phonetic Borrowing

by

Lin Hsi of the First Middle School, Sining Municipality, Tsinghai Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 25, 1973)

Recently, quite a number of comrades have expressed very good opinions on the question of going on to simplify the Chinese characters, to which I largely agree. We must comply with Chairman Mao's directive, and the number of Chinese characters ought to be greatly reduced through simplification. Simplification can only be achieved through streamlining the shape and number of characters at the same time. To quicken the pace of work in the simplification of Chinese characters, we should, under given conditions, make greater use of the method of phonetic borrowing to simplify Chinese characters (that is, using characters with fewer strokes to replace complicated, difficult characters of the same sound).

Phonetic borrowing is one of the traditional methods for coining words in Chinese characters (it is similar to the method of phonetic substitution presently adopted in the simplification of Chinese characters). There were already many phonetic loan words before the simplification of Chinese characters, e.g., ch'i "其," pu "不," o "我," erh "而" etc.; in the officially announced proposal on simplification of Chinese characters, there are quite a number of phonetic substitute words, e.g., "鬥" is substituted by "斗," "穀" by "谷," "齣" by "出," "後" by "后," "髮" by "发" etc. This method is good because first by substituting one word for another word or several other words, the number of words can be reduced; second, because most phonetic substitute words are words with few strokes for substituting words with many strokes, the number of strokes can also be reduced at the same time. Therefore, it is hoped that in future greater use can be made of the method of phonetic substitution for simplifying Chinese characters.

My concrete ideas are as follows:

1. Those phonetic substitute words that are at present in common use among the majority of the masses could be formally announced in the form of a "proposal," on the precondition that there is no confusion in meaning. For instance, "藍," "籃" could be substituted by "兰," "舞" by "午," "齡" by "令," "遇" by "迂" etc. When these words are used individually, if they are not different in form, they would create misunderstanding; but in practical use, these words seldom appear alone and are generally paired with other words. The use of phonetic substitutes, so long as they are not lifted out of a given context, would not create confusion. For example, in lan-hua "blue flower 兰花" and lan-t'ien "blue sky 兰天", lan-ch'iu "basketball 兰球," chung-wu "noon 中午" and wu-tao "dance 午蹈," ming-ling "order 命令" and nien-ling "age 年令," Yü-hui "circuitous 迂回" and tsao-yü "fate 遭迂," their meaning could all be distinguished.

2. On the precondition that no misunderstanding would arise, the radicals of some determinative phonetics could be removed. For instance, ho "盒" could be replaced by "合," lun "轮" by "仑," ching "阱" by "井," tso "佐" by "左," chü "聚" by "取," huang "幌" by "晃," hu "葫" by "胡," i "溢" by "益" etc. Bisyllabic simple phrases could especially be dealt with this way because the two words could not be separated; even if they are removed of the radicals that convey their categories, they would not be easily confused with other phrases. For example, the ch'ui-yin "earthworm 蚯蚓" could be written as "丘引," mo-li "jasmine 茉莉" as "末利," k'o-tou "tadpole 蝌蚪" as "科斗," lu-lu "capstan 轆轤" as "鹿卢," hu-lu "calabash 葫芦" as "胡卢" etc. These words may first be introduced for experimental use among a section of the masses and after a certain period of trial, the words to be adopted or discarded could be decided on. I think that this is workable with some words. For example, since the word hu "胡" can be used as a substitute for "鬍," why can't it be used in place of "葫," "糊" or "蝴"? Since the words "左" and "佐," "取" and "聚," "益" and "溢" were interchangeable in ancient times, why can't they be interchanged today? The word ho "盒," for instance, is commonly written by accountants, tellers, salesmen, etc. as "合," and people still understand what it means. The radicals of some determinative phonetics are irrelevant and some radicals are completely superfluous. For example, the word wang "网" was originally a pictograph in ancient times, with a district meaning. Later, the word wang "亡" for indicating its pronunciation and the radical mi "糸" for indicating its category were added to it, thus creating a more complicated form of the word wang "網." It is very good that the proposal on simplification has restored the word to its original form. Hopefully, in the process of simplifying the Chinese characters in the future, the non-essential radicals of some determinative phonetics could be eliminated as far as possible.

3. Whether or not some words which are phonetically identical (or similar) and also similar in form could be merged on the condition that their meanings would not be confused, for example, "豪" for "毫," "涂" for "涂," "桌" for "卓," "慧" for "惠," etc.

4. Whether or not some words which are phonetically identical and proximate in meaning could also be dealt with according to the foregoing principle, for instance, writing "化装" as "化妆," "钓鱼" as "吊鱼" etc.

If these could be done, the number of Chinese characters would be reduced considerably, and this definitely would make it more convenient for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to study culture. This is not all, and when a long-range view is taken on the question, these methods are also of advantage to the implementation of the phonetization of Chinese characters. The characters of many nationalities in the world often began as pictographs that conveyed meaning and later they gradually evolved into phonetic signs indicating pronunciation. In the simplification of Chinese characters, if greater use can be made of the method of phonetic borrowing, speaking in a certain sense, the factors conveying meaning would be reduced and the factors indicating pronunciation would be increased in Chinese characters. This certainly will give impetus to the thorough realization of phonetization in the future.

As regards the question of how to prevent confusion in meaning, it could be gradually solved through practice. Here, it should be emphatically pointed out that when we consider the question, we must start from the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Phonetic substitute words can be adopted so long as they would not create confusion in meaning in their practical application. Certain terms used in fields of specialization could be dealt with according to actual conditions and if necessary, the original complicated characters could be used. For example, in printing or writing classical essays, old-style poetry, etc. But this will not impede the use of simplified phonetic substitute characters in printing modern books, magazines, newspapers and by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in writing.

I am a language teacher, often troubled by the use of erroneous characters by the students. There are many factors that lead to the writing of erroneous characters and the complexity and difficulty of the Chinese characters themselves form an important factor. To rectify the use of wrong words, apart from making serious effort in language teaching, we should go on simplifying the Chinese characters. The relevant departments should study and sort out the simplified Chinese characters in use among the masses, and affirm them with an official proposal as soon as possible.

We teachers must strive to be promoters of the language reform and more properly push forward the work of language reform in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

* * *

Firmly Grasp the Popularization of Standard Spoken Language and the Promotion of the Teaching of Chinese Phonetization

by

the Education Unit of Meichou Street, Yangp'u District, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 25, 1973)

In compliance with the great leader, Chairman Mao's instruction that "the written language must be reformed in the common direction of phonetization taken by other written languages of the world," we have firmly grasped, in recent years, the popularization of the standard spoken language and the promotion of the work of teaching Chinese phonetization. Practice proves that this not only helps raise the quality of teaching, but also creates conditions for implementing Chairman Mao's instruction and for the radical reform of the written language of our country.

Carry Out Revolutionary Mass Criticism, Continue To Raise Understanding

There is for us a process of understanding in the popularization of the standard spoken language and the development of work in the teaching of Chinese phonetization. At the beginning, some leaders were of the opinion that they were very busy with their work and had little time and energy left to grasp the standard spoken language. Others considered that whether or not the standard spoken language was popularized had nothing to do with the general situation and that "it is better to spend the time and energy for grasping the standard spoken language on grasping make-up classes for improving the quality of the students." Some teachers were of the view that there was a lack of basis for the popularization of the standard spoken language as there were in the district of Meichou Street many natives of northern Kiangsu who could not learn properly to speak the standard spoken language and found it more convenient to speak the local dialect. Quite a number of students also considered that they were not accustomed to speak the standard spoken language. Due to the existence of the foregoing ideas, there was a definite force of resistance to the popularization of the standard spoken language.

In order to popularize the standard spoken language, it was first necessary to raise understanding. Under the leadership of the neighborhood Party committee, we started from grasping the neighborhood educational unit itself, and seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching concerning educational revolution. Meanwhile, in correlation with the realities of the struggle between the two lines on the educational frontier in the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of the style of work, we actively carried out revolutionary mass criticism. We and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students criticized together the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in making the utmost effort to sabotage the teaching of Chinese phonetization and in opposing the popularization of the standard spoken language thus raising the awareness of the struggle in line. In correlation with the realities of

educational front, we deeply felt that our failure to grasp properly the popularization of the standard spoken language and the teaching of Chinese phonetization in the past had a direct bearing on improving the quality of teaching. For example, some teachers talked in their own dialect during lessons and the students could not understand. Some students wrote some parlance of northern Kiangsu in their essays. For instance, they wrote hui-ch'ü "回去" as chia-ch'ü "加去," chi "给" as pa "把." The difference of a word conveyed a completely different meaning and sometimes became a laughing stock.

If the young people and teenage youth cannot properly master Chinese phonetization and learn to speak properly the standard spoken language in school, they will certainly encounter difficulties when they go to factories and the countryside to participate in revolution and construction work in the future. This makes us realize that perseverance in popularizing the standard spoken language and strengthening the teaching of Chinese phonetization conforms with the requirement of the situation and the requirement of the revolution and is a task that ought to be accomplished.

Adopt Effective Measures, Actively Carry Out Work

Chairman Mao teaches us: "One can get a grip on something only when it is grasped firmly, without the slightest slackening." Having raised our understanding, we decided to grasp this aspect of work, and the concrete methods adopted were as follows:

1. Grasp leadership, extensively mobilize the masses.

"We have always maintained that the revolution must rely on the masses of the people, on everybody's taking a hand." To strengthen the teaching of Chinese phonetization and the energetic popularization of the standard spoken language it is necessary to launch a mass movement. We first grasped the leadership, called on the comrades of various schools responsible for the educational revolution to organize study, unify thinking and raise understanding, and made it clear to them that the strengthening of the teaching of Chinese phonetization and the energetic popularization of the standard spoken language are part and parcel of the revolution in education. The leading comrades of the schools went back to mobilize extensively and organize the masses to carry out the work actively.

2. Grasp propaganda, continuously upgrade understanding.

We also utilized various opportunities to make propaganda. For instance, we went to make propaganda in the Marxism-Leninism study classes which were organized by neighborhood Party committees for the leading comrades of various school Party branches, workers' propaganda teams, school revolutionary committees, etc., and asked the leaders to take the lead in popularizing the standard spoken language. Besides, we also utilized other meetings to carry out propaganda work and at the same time asked all schools also to strengthen propaganda work. Besides making propaganda at meetings, some schools also mobilized the teachers and students to compile themselves rhymes, children songs,

k'uai-pan (快板) tempo, comic dialogues and mass recitations, and to make use of broadcasting, blackboard bulletins, student pages and other media for making energetic propaganda, thus continuously upgrading the understanding of the broad masses of teachers and students in the great significance of learning Chinese phonetization and popularizing the standard spoken language.

3. Grasp planning, take practical action.

Having raised understanding, it is necessary to take practical action to incorporate the teaching of Chinese phonetization and the popularization of the standard spoken language in the planning of educational revolution. We ask every school, on the one hand, to make energetic propaganda, popularize the standard spoken language, and mobilize the teachers and students to speak the standard spoken language in and outside the classroom or the school, and on the other hand, to grasp properly the teaching of Chinese phonetization in junior classes and to conduct make-up classes for consolidating Chinese phonetization in middle and senior classes. All schools must formulate concrete plans, organize exchange of experiences, learn from each other, and overcome one's weaknesses by acquiring others' strong points. The educational unit went deep into every school to find out how such work was implemented. The neighborhood Party committee also paid great attention to such work, and the deputy secretary responsible for educational work personally went to various schools to inspect and supervise such work.

4. Grasp the models, praise the advanced.

Thoroughly find out how things stand, incessantly praise the advanced and set up models to spur on the backward. For instance, in the course of popularizing the standard spoken language, the Meichoulu No. 2 primary school fully brought the role of the Communist Youth League into play. On the one hand, it asked the CYL members to take the lead in speaking the standard spoken language; on the other hand, they mobilized the broad masses of Little Red Soldiers to speak the standard spoken language. We discovered this advanced example and by giving judicious guidance according to circumstances, popularized its method and experience to the whole neighborhood. There was an old master workman in the workers' propaganda team, who was older in age and did not know the standard spoken language. He considered that since all teachers and students are now required to speak the standard spoken language and since teaching by personal example is better than teaching by words, how could it do for him to be unable to speak the language? So he decided to learn to speak the standard spoken language, and squeezed out time to join the first-year class and studied from the beginning as if he were a primary school pupil. Our timely publicity of this case taught the teachers a profound lesson.

5. Grasp exchange of experience for mutual promotion.

"The masses have boundless creative power." With the advanced experience created by the masses, we organized in good time meetings for the exchange of experiences. Since the beginning of the school term, we have organized three such meetings. The first one was organized at the start of the school term for exchanging the plans of various schools. At the second one some teachers better acquainted with the teaching of Chinese phonetization

were organized to teach lessons on practical application for everybody to discuss and study. At the third meeting, all school teachers of the neighborhood were organized to hold a conference for exchange of experience in teaching the standard spoken language. Through exchange of experience, we have penetrated ever deeper into the work for promoting the teaching of Chinese phonetization and the popularization of standard spoken language. At present, ten schools in our neighborhood have basically adhered firmly to speaking the standard spoken language in class and at meetings. Many schools have organized Chinese phonetization training classes for teachers and carried out activities for popularizing the standard spoken language. In short, a wave of enthusiasm for energetically popularizing the standard spoken language has gradually been whipped up in our neighborhood.

* * *

CYL CONGRESSES

China's Provinces and Autonomous Regions Hold Communist Youth League Congresses

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

provincial and autonomous regional congresses of the chinese communist youth league were held in kwangtung, chinghai and kiangsi provinces and the ningsia hui and tibet autonomous regions in the three weeks ending june 28. they elected new provincial and regional committees of the league.

attending the congresses respectively were ting sheng, first secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china, chang lin, second secretary of the c.p.c. chinghai provincial committee, kang chien-min, first secretary of the c.p.c. ningsia hui autonomous regional committee, she chi-teh, secretary of the c.p.c. kiangsi provincial committee, and jen jung, first secretary of the c.p.c. tibet autonomous regional committee.

at these congresses the delegates studied the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, criticized the revisionist line pushed by such political swindlers as liu shao-chi. analysing the current excellent situation, they pointed out that the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work had brought about a profound ideological change among the cadres and the masses, and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of the importance of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as their enthusiasm for socialism. large numbers of educated young people had gone to the countryside in response to chairman mao's call and were maturing in the rural areas. the youth league members on various fronts of endeavour had been a shock force in learning from tachai and taching, the national agricultural and industrial pace-setters.

the congresses of the five provinces and autonomous regions called on youth league organizations at all levels to guide the league members and other young people in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao, take an active part in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, persist in integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and contribute to the socialist revolution and construction.

in accordance with the requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat laid down by chairman mao and through full consultation,

the congresses elected the leading bodies of the chinese communist youth league in these provinces and autonomous regions, the composition of which was approved by the respective provincial and regional committees of the communist party of china. the secretaries of the kwangtung provincial committee of the chinese communist youth league are liang hsiu-chen (female), liu chun-yi and lai shih-yi. the secretaries of the chinghai provincial committee of the league are liu ming-chien and luchia chaijang (tibetan). the secretaries of the youth league committee of the ningsia hui autonomous region are li chen-jung, an chien-kuo, hai sheng-lien (female, hui nationality) and chen jui-hsiang. the secretary of the kiangsi provincial committee of the league is chiang tso-chou. the secretary of the youth league committee of the tibet autonomous region is tochi chaijang (tibetan).

TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Trade Union Congresses Held in Chinese Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

trade union congresses of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and yunnan and hupeh provinces were held in nanning, kunming and wuhan respectively from june 20 to 27. new trade union leading bodies were elected.

each congress was attended by more than 1,000 delegates, many coming to the fore in the cultural revolution. industrial workers accounted for more than 60 per cent and women about 30 per cent. among the delegates were workers of chuang, yao, hui, miao, hani, chingpo, tibetan, mongolian and many other minority nationalities. representatives of red army veterans, veteran cadres, retired workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and members of workers' families attended the congresses as guests. veterans of the famous february 7 strike attended the hupeh congress.

attending the respective congresses were wei kuo-ching, first secretary of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional committee of the communist party of china, chou hsing, first secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee, and tseng szu-yu, first secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee. in their addresses to the congresses, they called on the workers to adhere to the party's fundamental line for the whole historical period

of socialism, continue to deepen the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, diligently study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, further strengthen the militant solidarity of the working class, and give full play to their role as the main force in developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. they urged the party committees at all levels to make earnest efforts to strengthen their leadership over the trade unions. they called on the trade unions at all levels to conscientiously accept and support party leadership and unite the masses of workers in fulfilling the tasks assigned by the party.

guided by the principle "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war", the workers of kwangsi, yunnan and hupeh have made important contributions to china's socialist construction. gross industrial output increased by a big margin in 1972 as compared with 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, which used to have only a little industry, has started the steel and other heavy industries in addition to light industry. coal output in 1972 was 3.6 times the 1965 figure.

in the multi-national border province of yunnan, output of steel, pig iron, coal, coke, electricity and chemical fertilizer has multiplied since 1965. in hupeh province, output of iron ore increased 338 per cent and coal 202 per cent in 1972 compared with 1965.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, more than 70,000 outstanding workers in kwangsi, yunnan and hupeh have been admitted into the communist party of china in recent years, and large numbers of them have been promoted to leading posts at various levels.

the delegates conscientiously studied the important teachings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao on trade union work. basing themselves on their own experience, they criticized liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their crimes in undermining the workers' movement. the congresses laid down the future tasks for the trade unions.

after repeated discussions and full consultation, the congresses elected the committees of the trade union councils of kwangsi, yunnan and hupeh in accordance with the five requirements set by chairman mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary sessions of the committees elected new leading bodies of the trade unions, the composition of which was approved by the provincial or regional party committees. /

PARTY BUILDING

More Than 5,000 New CP Members in Anshan Iron and Steel Company

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 30, 1973)

more than 5,000 outstanding workers, cadres and technicians of northeast china's anshan iron and steel company have joined the communist party of china since the second plenary session of the c.p.c. ninth central committee which was held in 1970.

they are advanced elements of the proletariat who have distinguished themselves in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the workers and staff of the company have since 1970 deepened criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and their fallacies, strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and enhanced their love for the great leader chairman mao and the great communist party of china. tens of thousands of steel workers applied for party membership.

the party organizations of anshan's plants and mines educated the non-party activists in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, organizing them to study the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and the nature, tasks and aims of the communist party of china. step by step they accepted advanced elements who met the standards for a party member. the new party members include workers with dozens of years of work behind them, new workers, and a number of cadres and technicians. many are women. in cooperation with members who have been in the party longer, they are uniting with and leading the workers in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the more than 100 new party members in the tashihchiao magnesite mine joined longer-term party members in organizing 100 groups of miners to study "on practice", "on contradiction" and three other philosophical works by chairman mao in their spare time. many read "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the civil war in france", "the state and revolution" and other works by marx, engels and lenin as well as works by stalin.

new party members constitute one-fourth of the entire party membership in the no. 1 steel plant. new party members chu pao-chang, li teh-tsong and liu lien-pang, who are now in the leading group of the no. 1 open hearth furnace shop, together with other steel workers, set

records for steel production two years running, compared with other open hearth furnaces. the workshop was cited not long ago as an advanced unit by the c.p.c. anshan municipal committee in the movement to learn from the taching oil field, the national industrial pace-setter.

among the 5,000 new party members, over 2,000 have been cited as model workers and advanced workers.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

China Has More Minority Nationality Communist Party Members

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

more than 143,000 people of minority nationalities in the autonomous regions of sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia, kwangsi and ningsia and the province of yunnan have been admitted into the communist party of china since the ninth party congress in 1969. they include tibetans, mongolians, uighurs, chuangs, huis, koreans, kazakhs, yaos and miaos.

most of the new party members are workers and former poor and lower-middle peasants or herdsmen. there is a certain number of revolutionary intellectuals. the new members are both men and women and range in age from young to old.

the party organizations at various levels in the alashan banner of the ningsia hui autonomous region have in the past two years accepted a number of outstanding women into the party. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, many of them are now secretaries of production brigade party branches or leaders of production brigades. thirty women were elected leading members of the party committees and revolutionary committees at the banner, district and commune levels.

party organizations have paid attention to drawing in people from minority nationalities that have small populations. the tulung nationality, which lives in the kungshan mountain of yunnan province, has a population of around 2,700. fifty people have joined the party. the 53,800 newly-accepted party members of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region are from ten minority nationalities including yaos, miaos, tungs, yis, molaos, maonans, shuis and huis. dozens of people of hochih nationality, one of china's smallest have joined the party. living in the hochiang administrative region of northeast china's heilungkiang province, the hochih people suffered cruel

exploitation and suppression by the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. they wandered in the mountains living by hunting and fishing. on the eve of the locality's liberation in 1946, they numbered only about 300. after liberation their political and economic status improved, and the population has increased fourfold. some hochih party members have had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao in peking.

many of the new party members from national minorities are emancipated slaves or serfs, or children of former slaves or serfs. they warmly love chairman mao, the party and the new society, and hate the old society.

tempered in the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, these minority people have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they applied for party membership, determined to dedicate their lives to the cause of communism.

party organizations ran study classes and political evening schools, or organized lectures to educate these activists in party line and ideology and encourage them to join in people's struggles to toughen themselves up. when their consciousness was raised, they were admitted into the party one by one.

the party organizations in the hungho hani and yi autonomous chou in yunnan province have run 660 study classes since 1972. more than 26,000 people attended, and 2,000 were admitted into the party.

these new party members are vigorous and have become a backbone force in socialist construction. over 80 per cent of the new party members in the ningsia hui autonomous region have been elected advanced workers or peasants.

one new party member in meto county in the tibet autonomous region became chairman of the titung people's commune. he took the lead in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, in criticizing revisionism and taking part in collective productive labour. led by him and other party members, the commune launched a mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. as a result, grain yield last year reached the three-ton-per hectare target set in the national programme for the development of agriculture.

new party member tohutiszulamu, a truck driver of uighur nationality in a sinkiang mining area, suffered greatly in the old society. he made up his mind to dedicate his life to building socialism and common prosperity for the people of all nationalities in china. he has set a record of one million kilometres of safe driving in 19 years.

new party member lu lin of chuang nationality in kwangsi's tuan yao autonomous county was elected secretary of his brigade party branch. he led the brigade members in building three reservoirs with a combined capacity of 460 thousand cubic metres and a 6-kilometre-long canal, which brought 53 hectares under irrigation. grain output has steadily increased.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Industrial News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

tientsin increases salt production

the tangku salt field in coastal tientsin, one of northern china's biggest salt producers, fulfilled its 1973 target early this month, or nearly seven months ahead of schedule. ninetyfive per cent of the salt is of top quality.

encouraged by the party's general line in building socialism, the salt workers began an emulation drive last winter to increase output and improve quality. they enlarged evaporating pans and took other measures to accelerate the crystallization of salt.

chemical fertilizer plants meet half-year targets

talien chemical fertilizer plant in northeast china and hsuanhua chemical fertilizer plant in north china completed their production plans for the first half of this year 37 and 32 days ahead of time respectively. output increased 12 and 22 per cent respectively as compared with the same 1972 period.

the talien plant overhauled and improved its key equipment early this year and increased the rate of ammonia synthesization. this enabled the plant to achieve a record monthly output in may.

new tunnelling footage

a new record in monthly one-way-tunnelling -- 2,154.3 metres -- was set last month by team no. 23 of the kuanti coal mine in north china's shansi province. it was more than double the team's january record of 1,032.9 metres.

by the end of last month, the team had met 60.7 per cent of its annual tunnelling plan, topping the state target by 123 per cent. the consumption of pit props, dynamite and detonators was reduced.

shipping team builds huge floating crane

a shipping team under the ministry of communications has built self-reliantly a 100-ton floating crane for harbour construction. the crane has been proved efficient in operation. it was designed by a group of workers, cadres and technicians after extensive investigations.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil Conservation in Inner Mongolian Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 29, 1973)

an inner mongolian production brigade has become an advanced unit in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, thanks to the hard work of the peasants.

the hsinmiao brigade with a population of only about 800 have put in 700,000 workdays in farm development projects over the past 17 years, averaging 41,000 a year.

though struck by a serious drought last year, it scored an all-time high in grain output, with a per-hectare yield more than eight times that of the early days of agricultural cooperation.

the hsinmiao brigade of the hsinmiao commune is located in a mountainous area in ezen horo banner, southeast of the ordos highlands. its members are of mongolian and han nationalities.

before liberation, the place was known for its poor farming conditions. rock-strewn gullies criss-crossed the area, and carved up the farmland into small pieces. whenever there was a storm, the water would wash a great amount of topsoil off the hillside cropland and carry it down the gullies into the tzuniu river, a tributary of the yellow river. in the dry seasons, water was so scarce that there were crop failures most of the years. during a drought in 1947, 47 out of the then less than 200 people died of starvation.

the hsinmiao brigade today presents an altogether different sight, with green hillsides girded by neat terraced fields. some 670 hectares of land have been brought under trees. the local people, to whom fruit was an inaccessible in the old days, now enjoy apples, pears, grapes and ten other kinds of fruit grown by themselves. seventy hectares of hill slopes have been terraced and innumerable small ponds dug to detain rain water. over 100 dams have been thrown up across gullies to check the soil washed down from higher up and thus to create new arable land. three overflow dams have been built and 20 kilometres of ditches cut on the slopes, bringing 117 hectares of land under irrigation. altogether, 1,700 hectares of land, or 44 per cent of the total under the brigade, has been given preliminary treatment to control erosion. the once capricious tzuniu river has been virtually tamed.

farming and livestock raising in the brigade have gone up steadily. the brigade which used to rely on state grain supplies began to sell a surplus to the state in 1966.

efforts to change the backward state of this mountainous area date back to 1956, during the agricultural cooperation movement.

a new upsurge took place in 1964 when chairman mao issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". led by the brigade party branch, the peasants drew up a seven-year plan for building this mountainous brigade.

work started that winter to turn the dry land into irrigated fields. eighty brigade members worked against biting winds and snowstorms and, after six months of intense work, dug a 7.5-kilometre irrigation ditch, one-third of which was cut through hard rocks.

the success greatly encouraged the entire brigade, who went on to dig 11 more ditches along mountains in the next few years.

RURAL COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Cooperative Medical Service in East China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 29, 1973)

the peasants of an east china production brigade near shanghai can now rely on the cooperative medical service for low-cost treatment. they praise the service in these words: "medical care is no longer a worry for us. a thousand hands help when you falls ill."

the hsinnung production brigade in chinshan county has 1,748 people in ten production teams. over 98 per cent of the population has joined the cooperative medical service since it was set up in january 1969. every participant pays two yuan a year for the service which receives a substantial subsidy from the brigade's welfare funds. a registration fee of five cents a call is charged -- and nothing more.

patients with chronic ailments pay only a small proportion of the cost; the rest is covered by the cooperative service and the production brigade. if this is too great a burden for the patient, he can ask the brigade to pay. this is done if the poor and lower-middle peasants agree after a discussion.

the brigade has a health station staffed by four barefoot doctors who attended short-term courses at either the commune clinic or the county hospital. they are assisted by a dozen health workers scattered in the production teams. they also take part in productive labour regularly.

the two-year-old daughter of a poor peasant in one team ran a high fever. a barefoot doctor went to see her and a penicillin shot seemed to control the fever. but the child's temperature rose again at midnight, accompanied by vomitting and loose bowels. the barefoot doctor diagnosed the illness as bacillary dysentery. after giving the child a choloromycin shot, he rushed her to the health station for further observation and treatment. two days later, the fever subsided and the baby was normal again.

one summer day, two barefoot doctors rushed to save a girl who had been rescued from drowning. her breathing had stopped and she was clinically dead. they immediately applied mouth-to-mouth respiration and drew out a lot of water and filth that clogged her respiratory organs. they also gave her a cardiokinetic shot and did heart massage. the four-year-old child was saved.

the brigade's medical workers work hard to raise their skills and improve the service. they are now able to treat, apart from minor ailments, infection of the lungs, round-worms in the gall duct, acute gastric enteritis, heart trouble caused by pulmonary emphysema and other ailments.

in an effort to reduce costs and consolidate the cooperative medical service, the medical workers have used herbal medicines as much as possible. they go out to collect herbs and, with the help of other peasants, grow them around houses, along river banks and ditch embankments. they have succeeded in preparing ointments, mixtures and ampoules or medicinal herbs which have proved quite effective in treating respiratory infections, abdomenal disorders and women's complaints. the barefoot doctors have also learned to treat stomach and abdomenal disorders with acupuncture and pull teeth under acupuncture anaesthesia. now, nearly half the cases in the brigade are treated with herbal medicines and acupuncture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 29, 1973)

the australian parliamentary delegation led by lionel bowen, member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general, wound up a friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by air yesterday.

it is being accompanied by lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the delegation flew in here from sian on june 25. wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in its honour that evening.

during their stay in shanghai, the australian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a hospital, a people's commune and a children's palace. they also had boat excursion on the whangpoo river.

upon its arrival and departure, the australian delegation was greeted and seen off by huang tao, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

Australian Parliamentary Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 29, 1973)

the australian parliamentary delegation led by lionel bowen, member of the house of representatives and postmaster-general, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

it was seen off at the railway station by fan hsi-hsien, member of the standing committee of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned. also present were lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee

of the national people's congress, and miss s. warner, third secretary of the australian embassy in china, who had been accompanying the delegation on its tour.

the distinguished australian guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday. in the evening, they were guests of honour at a banquet given by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. they visited an ivory carving workshop and toured scenic spots.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small gave a national day reception here at lunch hour today.

among the guests were minister of the first ministry of machine-building li shui-ching, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries tang ke, and leading members of other departments concerned, including pei shih-chang and lin ping.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Emperor Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jun. 28, 1973)

emperor haile selassie first of ethiopia received and had a friendly conversation with yu pei-wen, chinese ambassador to ethiopia, at the imperial palace here this morning.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends from Marine Transportation Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of a visiting delegation of the nippon yusen kaisha, the japan refrigerant carrier co., ltd., and the nippon tokyo sentaku kaisha. leader of the delegation is shojiro kikuchi, general manager of the nippon yusen kai sha.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including pang chih-chiang, liu yun-ching, wang pang-ping and chin su-cheng.

the delegation arrived here on june 27.

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 29, 1973)

the chinese civil engineering delegatiion led by mao yi-sheng gave a farewell reception at hotel new otani here yesterday evening to thank japanese friends for their warm hospitality.

over 200 people were present on the occasion including chujiro haraguchi, president of the japan-china civil engineering exchange association; matabee maeda, chairman of the japan federation of construction organizations; and leaders of other japanese organizations concerned.

yukiyasu matsuno, partiamentary vice-minister of construction, and koichi takabayashi, permanent vice-minister of transport, attended the reception.

noted japanese personages including kenzo nakajima, bon shiraishi, teiji hagiwara and masao shimizu were present.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

mao yi-sheng, maeda, haraguchi and matsuno spoke at the reception. they pledged to constantly strengthen the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Japan's Fujisawa

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 28, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here yesterday for a friendly visit to fujisawa city in kanagawa prefecture and returned to tokyo this morning.

upon arrival at fujisawa, the delegation was greeted by mayor takashi hayama, chairman of the fujisawa table tennis association jiro nagayama and japanese table tennis players in the rain.

accompanied by the mayor and the chairman, the delegation laid a bunch of flowers at nieh erh monument near the kugenuma coast of the city.

at noon, mayor and madame takashi hayama gave a cocktail party for the delegation.

in the afternoon the chinese players had the 7th friendly match with the japanese players during their visit. the chinese men's team beat the japanese team 5 to 1 and the women's team lost to the host 2 to 5. then there were doubles between the mixed pairs of the players of the two countries. all the gains were warmly welcomed by the spectators.

Japanese Minister of State and Chief Cabinet Secretary Nikaido Receives Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 29, 1973)

on behalf of japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka, minister of state and chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido received at the prime minister's residence this morning all members of the chinese table tennis delegation now on a friendly visit to japan.

susumu nikaido expressed welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between japan and china would be strengthened through sports exchanges.

hsu yin-sheng, head of the delegation, thanked nikaido for the reception and requested him to convey the delegation's regards to prime minister tanaka.

among those present at the meeting were rizo kawakami

and hisao kido, vice-presidents of the japan table tennis association, hiroshi yaoita, director general of the association, bon shiraishi and masao shimizu, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present on the occasion.

Exhibition on Japanese Traditional Handicraft Art Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

an exhibition on traditional handicraft art of present-day japan opened at the nationalities palace of culture here this afternoon.

the more than 150 pieces of ceramics, dyed fabrics, lacquerware, metalware and bamboo and wood work on display crystallize the wisdom of the japanese working people. these precious works of art, which have been created by the industrious and courageous japanese people in the course of actual production over a long period, are appreciated as original in design and exquisite in craftsmanship.

among the 300 and more visitors to the exhibition on the opening day were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned and people from handicraft art circles in the capital, including chu tu-nan, peng tse-fang, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen ta-yuan, ching pu-chun, ku yuan, lei kuei-yuan and yang shih-hui.

these guests were accompanied during their visit by all members of the delegation of the exhibition on traditional handicraft art of present-day japan, with yoshikata aso as the leader and gonroku matsuda and norio shirato as the deputy leaders.

among those who visited the exhibition today were also heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china; hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and his wife; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and the japanese friends resident in peking ichihei sugiyama and his wife.

a banquet was given by liao cheng-chih and lin lin this evening in honour of the japanese delegation. addressing the occasion, liao cheng-chih and yoshikata aso joined in expressing the conviction that this exhibition will definitely make new contributions to the promotion of the friendship between the two peoples and the development of cultural interchange between the two countries.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Yu Chiu-li, Han Nien-lung Visit Japanese Exhibition of Automatic Electric Instruments and Equipment and Medical Apparatus

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of the state planning commission yu chiu-li and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, this evening visited the japanese exhibition of automatic electronic instruments and equipment and medical apparatus.

accompanying them on the visit were toshinori matsui, leader, and takamaru morita and keitaro nakamura, deputy leaders of the japanese exhibition group, kazutsura kawase, deputy leader of the delegation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and kensuke yanagiya, minister of the japanese embassy in peking.

the peking exhibition hall was in a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and japan this evening. premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and others inspected various kinds of exhibits and watched the operation of certain equipment and apparatus. they shook hands time and again with japanese friends, and the hall resounded with rounds of warm applauses. during a break, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien had a friendly conversation with group leader toshinori matsui, ambassador heishiro ogawa and others.

also visiting the exhibition were leading members of departments concerned, including yu sang, wang yao-ting, liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, chu chuan-hsien, wu shu-tung, huang kun-yi, hsing jen-hsien, lin li-yun and wang hsiao-hsien.

Chinese Civil Engineering Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 30, 1973)

the chinese civil engineering delegation headed by mao yi-sheng left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by matabee maeda, chairman, and tetsutaro mizuno, vice-chairman, of the japan federation of construction organizations, and diet member ichiro yamanouchi.

counsellor of the chinese embassy li lien-ching was also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

Representatives of Japan Gymnastic Association Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

hiroshi nosaka and hiroshi aiba, representatives of the japan gymnastic association, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by chu tse, a leading member of the international department of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned, including ho chen-liang and chiang yu-chen.

when the japanese friends made a stopover in kwangchow en route to peking, they were welcomed at the airport by kung ke-fei, leading member of the chinese gymnastic association.

Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Decides to Hold Youth Camping Activities for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

representatives of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and some japanese youth organisations at a recent meeting decided to hold friendship camping activities of the japanese and chinese youth in nagano prefecture from august 3 to 5 this year, according to a june 26 report of "people's star", organ of the central committee of the communist party of japan (left).

the report said that "with the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china, friendship between the two countries has been ever increasing. it was under these circumstances that the japanese people of all walks of life enthusiastically welcomed the delegation of the china-japan friendship association during its visit to japan, thus promoting friendly visits and consolidating the friendship between the two peoples."

the report said that during this period, the japanese youth have energetically launched activities to enhance friendship between the two countries and promote friendly visits. they said that with a view to strengthening unity and further developing friendly exchanges between japan and china, they would set about organizing in various areas executive committees for camping activities, to be composed of representatives of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the youth organizations concerned.

the report said that the scheduled friendship camping activities of the japanese and chinese youth was proposed under the excellent situation of japan-china friendship. it said, "the youth participating in the camping activities should be in the van of celebrating the first anniversary of the establishment of the japan-china diplomatic relations on september 29 and the anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1." the slogans for the camping are: "enhance the friendship between the japanese and chinese youth, and make contributions to peace in asia and the rest of the world exclamation" "strictly adhere to the 'japan-china joint statement', promote the conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship, and struggle against all obstacles to japan-china friendship exclamation" and "vigorously develop friendship and exchanges between the youths of japan and china exclamation"

CHINA AND KOREA

Chou En-lai, Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao Meet Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met with all members of the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea here tonight. leader of the visiting group is kang hyon su, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, and the deputy leader is li ul sol, member of the w.p.k. central committee.

hosts and guests had an extremely cordial conversation in a fraternal atmosphere.

the members of the vacationist group present on the occasion were pak hong jung, li sok ryong, choe dong sok, kim hak son, kim tae keon, chi nam san and kang ri hwang.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and ju jin guk, first secretary of the korean embassy, were also present.

among others present were chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the organisation department of the c.p.c. central committee, and shih yi-chih, shen chien, hsiao huang, yang chun-cheng, han ping-chih and lu hui-hsiang.

Chinese, Korean Army Gymnastics Teams Hold Exhibition Contest

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 28, 1973)

the gymnastics team of the chinese people's liberation army held an exhibition contest here today with the "february 8" gymnastics team of the korean people's army.

lieutenant general pak jung guk, deputy chief of general staff of the korean people's army, and yang su bong, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance

committee received the chinese team and watched their performance.

wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

when the chinese and korean gymnasts, hand in hand, entered the hall, they were accorded a warm and prolonged applause. the gymnasts of the two countries exchanged pennants and badges. the stadium was then immersed in a warm atmosphere of militant unity between peoples and armies of the two countries.

korean woman gymnast kang yon suk made a excellent performance on the balance beam. chinese woman gymnast wang hsueh-chun performed free exercise gracefully. korean man gymnast song su bong distinguished himself in his movements on the rings. chinese gymnast wang hsueh made swift and steady movements on the horizontal bar. the skill and fortitude displayed by the gymnasts of the two countries were warmly applauded by the spectators.

after the performances, pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and yang su bong, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee, warmly shook hands with the korean and chinese gymnasts, congratutated on their successes, and posed for photographs with them.

Korean Mansudae Art Troupe of Pyongyang Leaves Tantung for Home

(NCNA-English Tantung, Jun. 30, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang from korea wound up its successful friendly performance tour of china and left this border city of tantung for home by special train today.

the tantung railway station today was alive with the expression of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and korea. hundreds of festively dressed literary and art workers and other people were present to give the korean comrades-in-arms a warm send-off. when the korean artists arrived at the station, the well-wishers, waved coloured streamers and bouquets and danced and cheered. wang shu-nien, secretary of the tantung municipal committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee, liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary-general, and liu ching-chih, a leading member of the liaoning branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, cordially shook hands again and again with leader chong gwang sun and other leading members of the troupe, making their farewells.

the tantung municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening to congratulate the art troupe on its successful performances and bid farewell to the korean comrades-in-arms. among the guests were chong gwang sun, leader, jom sung jun, deputy leader, of the troupe, and yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in china, as well as the korean artists.

also present were wang shu-nien, jen kuo-tung, li yen, chao fu-tai, han shou-jen and sung hui-chen, leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee, wang teh-ho, commander of the tantung sub-area command of the p.l.a. and comrades liu hsi-lin and liu ching-chih.

addressing the banquet, wang shu-nien said, the tantung people were greatly encouraged by the presence of the korean artists who have come to perform in tantung, bringing with them the profound friendship and revolutionary art of the korean people. on behalf of the tantung people, he expressed sincere thanks to president kim il sung.

he said: "like the people of whole china, the tantung people firmly support the new line and five propositions for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward recently by president kim il sung."
wang shu-nien said: "the great friendship between the chinese and korean people forged personally by chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung will last forever like the ever-flowing yalu river."

in his speech, the troupe leader chong gwang sun expressed heartfelt thanks to chairman mao and the fraternal chinese people for the warm hospitalities the troupe had received during its performance tour of tantung and other parts of china. he said, korea and china are fraternal neighbours linked by a river and comrades-in-arms closely united through protracted struggles against the common enemies. our friendship is personally founded by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, and therefore is unbreakable.

on behalf of the tantung people, wang shu-nien presented the troupe with a silk banner, which was inscribed with "may the friendship between china and korea ever-last exclamation" chong gwang sun, on behalf of the troupe, presented a silk banner to the tantung people, which read "long live the militant blood-sealed friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people exclamation"
the banquet hall was resounded with enthusiastic applauses.

during its stay in tantung, the troupe gave three song and dance performances and they were warmly received and praised by the local people.

Shenyang Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit to Wonsan of Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 29, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china has concluded its six-day stay in wonsan city, korea. the chinese artistes put on five performances in the city between june 22 and 28.

hong si hak, chief secretary of the kangwon provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, chi gun su, chairman of the kangwon provincial administrative committee, and hwang hak song, chief secretary of the wonsan city committee of the workers' party of korea and many other leading personages were present at the last performance on june 26.

leading comrades of the party and government in kangwon province had cordial talks with yin tsan-chen, leader, and wang wen-kuei, deputy leader, of the troupe before curtain-up for the final performance.

the chinese guests interspersed visits to important places during their stay. they visited an exhibition on comrade kim il sung's revolutionary feats in kangwon province and toured the kumgang mountain.

they were honoured at a farewell banquet last evening arranged by the kangwon provincial administrative committee.

the shenyang acrobatic troupe has left wonsan for the korean industrial city of hamhung.

Korean Art Troupe Returns to Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 30, 1973)

the mansudae art troupe of pyongyang returned here by special train today after a performance tour of china.

welcoming them at the station were yun gi bok and choe yong rim, department directors of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; li chang son, minister of culture and art; kim gwan sop, chairman of the society for cultural relations with foreign countries; and many korean artists.

chang shu-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy was present.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Head of State Moussa Traore Returns to Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jun. 29, 1973)

moussa traore, head of state and president of the government of the republic of mali, returned here by special plane this afternoon after successfully concluding an official visit to the people's republic of china.

he was welcomed at the bamako airport by baba diarra, vice-president of the military committee for national liberation; joseph mara, minister of justice and keeper of the seal; karim dembele, minister of transport, telecommunications and tourism; kissima doukara, minister of defence, interior and security; mamadou sanogo and missa kone, members of the military committee for national liberation; and other high-ranking officials and officers of mali.

feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and diplomatic representatives of other countries accredited to mali were also present.

in an interview with the press in the saloon of honour at the airport, head of state moussa traore said, "during our visit to china, everywhere we went, whether in peking, tachai or in shanghai, the delegation and i myself were invariably accorded an extremely warm, enthusiastic, and i will even say delirious, welcome. all of us have been profoundly touched."

he said: "the sino-malian relations of friendship and cooperation have been remarkably strengthened through the visit. such relations will present better prospects in the future."

he pointed out: "china and mali have maintained excellent relations since october, 1960 and been engaged in the just struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, zionism, imperialism and power politics." "china and mali can reckon on each other in this struggle," he added.

on his way home, moussa traore and his party were welcomed and seen off at the karachi airport by chief minister of pakistani sind province mumtaz ali bhutto and chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs anwar saied, and warmly welcomed and seen off at the khartoum airport by sudanese president nimeri, high-ranking sudanese officials, chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng and diplomatic envoys of other countries there during their one-day stop-over in the sudan.

Chinese Photo Exhibition Closes in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Jun. 29, 1973)

the chinese photo exhibition on photographic works of the people's republic of china closed here yesterday evening.

the week-long exhibition received a total of more than 5,000 visitors including workers, peasants, functionaries and other citizens from the capital since it opened on june 21.

the visitors praised china for her achievements in photographic art. many malian friends told chinese personnel that the exhibition had promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the malian and chinese peoples.

"the white-haired girl", "mine warfare", "shashihyu", "china today" and other chinese films shown during the exhibition were welcomed by the malian visitors.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Madame Echeverria Receives Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jun. 28, 1973)

madame maria estherzuno de echeverria, wife of mexican president luis echeverria, received the chinese medical delegation led by doctor tsai pao-hsien and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them in her residence in the "pines" this afternoon.

also present at the reception were chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

madame echeverria expressed welcome to the chinese doctors for their visit to mexico and asked them to transmit her regards to the chinese friends upon their return home. she said that in accordance with the experiences of tachai, classes had been organised in mexico city for training mid-wives who would return to work in the countryside. 740 mid-wives had been trained in 14 weeks. this work would continue, she said. she showed to the chinese doctors a medical box used by a chinese bare-foot doctor which she had brought from china and a similar one made in mexico.

the leader of the delegation, tsai pao-hsien, thanked madame echeverria for the friendly reception given to them by the government and people of mexico. he said that they had visited rural medical centres and other hospitals in mexico and learned the experiences of their mexican colleagues.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Visiting Group of Democratic Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met and feted the visiting group of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine led by taysir khalid. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife were present on both occasions.

among those present were also leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, hsi tao-chung and wang yueh-hsi.

UNITED NATIONS

UN Assistant Secretary-General and His Party Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

mohamed habib gherab, assistant secretary-general of the united nations, his wife, and accompanying official wahid tarzi and his wife left here for shanghai by train today after a five-day friendly visit to peking. they will then leave china via kwangchow.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry ling ching, kao liang and wang yi.

afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky was also present.

during their stay in peking, m.h. gherab and his party were feted by an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, who also had friendly talks with mohamed habib gherab and wahid tarzi. the guests visited a factory, an art and crafts exhibition and a kindergarten, and toured the great wall, the palace museum and other places of historical interest.

Chinese Delegation to UN Economic and Social Council Session Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

delegate wang jun-sheng, deputy delegates chang hsien-wu and wang tzu-chuan, and two other members of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 55th session of the u.n. economic and social council left here for geneva by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by ling ching, pu ming, sai tzu-shuang, and other leading members of departments concerned.

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking for Geneva to Attend UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

delegates shen wei-liang, hsia pu and wang teh-chao, deputy delegates pao kuang-tsung and chao lin and nine others, including advisers, a secretary and interpreters, on the delegation of the people's republic of china to the meeting of the u.n. sea-bed committee left here for geneva by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned including ling ching, chou shao-tang, shih wei, hsiao feng, ma ling and kung ming-shan.

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Adopts Decision in Support of Namibian People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 29, 1973)

the united nations special committee on decolonization adopted a decision here this afternoon expressing the determination to give all possible support to the people of namibia in their legitimate struggle to attain freedom and independence by all available means.

the special committee fully endorsed the decisions adopted by the u.n. council for namibia on june 14, 1973 and by the assembly of heads of state and government of the oau at its tenth ordinary session.

it condemned the south african authorities for their ruthless suppression of the namibian people's struggle by brute force. it also condemned the support given to south africa receives by some nato countries. it called upon all governments and interests concerned to discontinue such support forthwith.

the special committee expressed the hope that the u.n. security council would take effective measures to secure south africa's compliance with the relevant resolution calling for its immediate withdrawal from namibia.

the special committee on decolonization began its debate on the situation in namibia on june 25. mrs. appolus, an observer from the south west african people's organization (swapo), declared that "swapo takes the stand that there must be an end to all dialogue with south africa and an immediate withdrawal from namibia". she said, "we are resolved to free our country from the strangulation and from the most wicked kind of colonialism and racism that has ever darkened the pages of mankind..."

paul lusaka (zambia), president of the u.n. council for namibia, told the special committee that the council was "categorically opposed" to any continuation of the contacts between the secretary general and the regime in south africa. he stressed that it was incumbent on all nations of the world to actively support the struggle of the namibian people for liberty and independence, not only politically, but also materially.

during the general debate on namibia, representatives of many countries strongly opposed any further talks between the u.n. secretary general and the south african authorities. the tanzanian representative pointed out that the only result of these talks had been to give south africa time to consolidate its repression while at the same time giving the impression that it still wished to talk. the venezuelan representative emphasized that any dialogue, any attempt

at negotiations between the secretary general and the south african authorities can only be negative and prejudicial to the interests of the people of namibia."

in a statement during the debate on june 27, chinese representative chang yung-kuan said that from the very outset, the chinese delegation has had serious doubts about the u.n. "dialogue" with the south african authorities. therefore, china did not participate in the voting on u.n. security council relevant resolutions after stating its position. "the facts over the past year and more have amply proved that the south african authorities have not the slightest intention to change their reactionary position on namibia and that instead of yielding any positive results, the "dialogue" with the south african authorities has added to the difficulties of the namibian people in their struggle for independence and provided a legal cover for the various schemes and crimes of the south african racist authorities."

"in our opinion", he said, "the central issue is that the national independence of the namibian people and their right to self-determination must be respected, an immediate end must be put to the illegal occupation of namibia by the south african authorities and all u.n. bodies, including the security council, must adhere to the principles of the charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions and refrain from doing anything detrimental to the namibian people."

CHINA AND US

Chou En-lai, Chang Wen-chin Meet David Rockefeller

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 29, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin met and had an unconstrained conversation here tonight with david rockefeller, chairman of chase manhattan bank of the united states, his wife and his party.

members of david rockefeller's party present at the meeting were francis x. stankard, joseph verner reed jr. and his wife and james reeve pusey.

present on the occasion were ma chia-chun, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, hua chun-to, lien cheng-pao, yun yu-lin and shan ping-chun.

David Rockefeller and Other American Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

david rockefeller, chairman of chase manhattan bank of the united states, his wife and the four other members of his party, left here by plane today to visit sian, shanghai and kwangchow before going home. they were accompanied by ma chia-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

present at the airport to see them off were ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and others.

during their stay in peking, david rockefeller and the other american guests visited peking university and the capital hospital, and toured the great wall, the palace museum and other places of historical interest. li chuan met them yesterday.

US Basketball Teams Conclude Visit to Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 29, 1973)

the united states collegiate all stars men's basketball team and the john f. kennedy college (nebraska) patriettes women's basketball team led by dr. david r. derge jr. concluded its friendly visit to this lake city and left for shanghai this evening.

arriving here from peking on june 25, the american friends were honoured at a reception given in the evening by the chekiang provincial branch of the all-china sports federation.

the american teams played two men's and two women's matches here. lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned attended the welcome ceremony held in honour of the visitors prior to their opening matches, and had a friendly conversation with dr. and mrs. derge and other american friends. herbert e. horowitz, an official of the u.s. liaison office in peking, was present.

the u.s. men's team defeated the chinese physical culture institutes combined b team 81:55 and the kirin team 101:82. the u.s. women's team defeated the chekiang team 62:57 and the kirin team 62:59.

while in hangchow, the u.s. guests visited a middle school, a silk weaving and embroidery factory and a tea plantation, had a boat excursion on the west lake and toured local scenic spots. they were given a warm welcome by local people.

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* NATIONAL *
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TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Trade Union Congresses Convened and 4th Trade Union Council Committees Elected Respectively by Kwangsi, Yunnan and Hupeh

- With criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, delegates to the three congresses reviewed and summed up the historical experience of struggle between the two lines in the workers movement and discussed future trade union tasks; Wei Kuo-ch'ing, Chou Hsing and Tseng Szu-yü respectively attended the three provincial and regional congresses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 29, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, June 28, 1973) The 4th congresses of the three provincial and regional trade union councils of Kwangsi, Yunnan and Hupeh were called respectively in Nanning, Kunming and Wuhan from June 20 through June 27. With criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, the delegates to the three congresses reviewed and summed up the historical experience of struggle between the two lines in the workers movement and discussed future trade union tasks. Respectively elected and brought into being were the 4th committees of the three provincial and regional trade union councils.

Over 1,000 delegates attended each of the congresses of the three provincial and regional trade union councils, with industrial workers making up over 60 percent and female delegates about one-third of them. Many are activists that have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. Of the delegates, there were not only Han workers but also worker representatives of Chuang, Yao, Miao, T'ung, Molao, Maonan, Hui, Ching, Yi, Pai, Hani, Chingpo, T'ai, Lisu, Lahu, Wa, Nahsi, Nu, Ach'ang, Tibetan, Pumi, Mongolian, Manchurian and other minority nationalities. This gave full expression to the revolutionary

unity of our working class. The three trade union congresses also invited Red Army veterans, old cadres, retired old workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA commanders and fighters and representatives of workers' dependents to attend. Among those invited to attend the Hupeh provincial trade union congress were revolutionary old workers that participated in the well-known "February 7" Great Strike.

Wei Kuo-ch'ing (韦国清), First Secretary of the Party Committee of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, Chou Hsing (周兴), First Secretary of the Party Committee of Yunnan Province and Tseng Szu-yü (曾思玉), First Secretary of the CCP Hupeh Provincial Committee, respectively attended the three provincial and regional trade union congresses and made speeches. They called upon the workers of the relevant provinces and region to adhere to the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism, go on to grasp firmly and properly criticize-revisionism and rectification of the style of work, study assiduously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, raise the level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line, further strengthen the unity of the working class in fighting, give full play to the role of the working class as a main force in the struggle to develop the triumphant results of the great proletarian cultural revolution and further consolidate the proletarian dictatorship. They called on the Party committees at all levels to strengthen sensibly their leadership over trade unions and the trade unions at all levels to consciously accept and support Party leadership and unite the broad working masses in a hard struggle for the fulfillment of various tasks entrusted by the Party.

The delegates attending the three provincial and regional trade union congresses jubilantly and enthusiastically talked about the excellent situation in socialist revolution and socialist construction and sang the praises of the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the working classes of Kwangsi, Yunnan and Hupeh in the great proletarian cultural revolution joined the people of the whole country in demolishing Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois headquarters and resolutely defended Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the broad working masses seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao; penetratingly criticized the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly trying to alter the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism; and courageously defended and developed the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Through implementing the guideline, "Grasp the revolution, promote production, work and preparedness against war," the broad working masses made important contributions to socialist construction in the motherland. Compared with 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the total industrial output value of Kwangsi Autonomous Region and Yunnan and Hupeh Provinces all increased by a big margin in 1972. The Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region with a relatively weak industrial base has now not only light industry but also started to build a heavy industry. Started from nothing, it began to produce steel, and its coal output increased by 2.6 times. In Yunnan Province, steel, pig iron, crude coal, coke, power output and chemical fertilizer increased by many times, its workers of various nationalities made tremendous efforts in building the frontier land of the motherland. In the mineral extraction battle on the industrial

front, Hupeh Province scored prominent achievements, and iron ore and crude coal output rose respectively by 338 percent and 202 percent.

Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 70,000 outstanding workers of the two provinces and one region have in the past few years joined the Chinese Communist Party. A large number of outstanding workers have been promoted to leadership posts at various levels. Full of vitality and vigor, they are fighting on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements.

When the three provincial and regional trade union congresses of Kwangsi, Yunnan and Hupeh were in session, the delegates seriously studied a series of important instructions by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on trade union work and summed up experience in trade union work. In association with realities, they also criticized and repudiated the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in undermining the trade union movement, and discussed and defined future trade union tasks. The delegates came to understand deeply that only by persisting in taking the Party's basic line as the key link, vigorously grasping the class struggle and struggle in line, and persisting in the socialist revolution and proletarian dictatorship can a trade union fully play the role of the prop of proletarian dictatorship, and become the communist school of the working masses.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the three provincial and regional trade union congresses after full consultation and discussion respectively elected three provincial and regional trade union council committees. Through elections at the first plenary meetings of the trade union council committees and with the approval of the provincial and regional Party committees, the two provinces and one region respectively brought into being new leadership organs. [A list of the elected follows:] Ts'en Kuo-jung (岑国荣), Chairman of the Trade Union Council of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, and Kuo Ya-ch'ing (郭耀卿, Chuang nationality), Li Chia-hai (李家海), Ch'en Ch'i-p'in (陈启品), Shu Shih-ching (韦世经), Lin Fu-wen (林福文), Teng Wen-kuang (邓文光), Lo Mei-nien (f. 罗美念, Chuang nationality), Ho Shu-min (何庶民) and Chao Yü-hsing (f.赵玉馨), Vice Chairmen. Peng Kuei-ho (彭贵和), Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Trade Union Council, and He Chen-chieh (郝振杰), Hsü Hsüeh-hui (f.徐学惠), Yang Cheng-hua (杨正华), Liu Chih-hung (刘志宏), Sha Hui-chen (f. 沙惠珍, Hui nationality) and Chao Hsüeh-ch'üan (赵学全), Vice Chairmen. Wang Ch'ao-chu (王超柱), Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Trade Union Council, and Chang T'ien-lin (张天林), Tung Ming-hui (董明会), T'ang Jui-p'u (汤瑞普), Chiang Ch'ang-yüan (江长源), Li Feng-en (李凤恩), Hsia Pang-yin (夏邦银), Chu Hung-hsia (朱鸿霞), Li Kuang-chen (f.李光珍), Liu Kuei-hsiang (f.刘桂香) and P'ing I (平毅), Vice Chairmen.

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PARTY BUILDING

Over 5,000 New Party Members of Anshan Iron and Steel Company Play the Exemplary Vanguard Role by Vigorously Working Together with the Old Party Members in Uniting and Leading the Broad Masses To Grasp the Revolution and Promote Production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 29, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, June 28, 1973) Since the secondary plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, over 5,000 outstanding workers, cadres and technical personnel of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have joined the Chinese Communist Party. This has consolidated and strengthened the Party organization of the company, charged it with vim and vigor, and further brought into play its role as a fighting citadel.

These new Party members of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are advanced elements that have emerged in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the broad masses of workers have considerably enhanced their consciousness in the class struggle, the struggle in line and the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and undergone profound changes in their spiritual outlook. In the course of two years or more, through penetratingly criticizing the counter-revolutionary criminal acts and fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i they have considerably strengthened their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism and developed a greater love for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great Chinese Communist Party. Several tens of thousands of iron and steel workers have enthusiastically applied for Party membership. Over 70 percent of the workers of the Taku Mountain iron mine, iron smelting plant, steel smelting plant No. 1 and blooming mill No. 2 have turned in their applications for Party membership to the Party organizations They say: Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in vainly trying to alter the Party's basic line and policies, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, are the sworn enemies of our working class. Chairman Mao teaches us, "The Party organizations should be a vigorous vanguard force comprising advanced elements of the proletariat and capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary people to fight against the class enemies." We must strive to be glorious Communist Party members and assiduously defend and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fight all our life for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the realization of communism.

The Party organizations at various levels of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have come to realize that the development of new Party members from among industrial workers is of deep significance in strengthening Party building. In the past two years and more, the Party organizations of various factories and mines have laid a firm hold on education for non-Party activists, and have operated at different times over 300 courses of study, and organized them to seriously study the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism so as to give them a clear and correct idea of the nature of the Chinese Communist Party, its tasks and the objectives of its struggle. After that, in

accordance with the five requirements set for Communist Party members, the outstanding elements among them are gradually absorbed into the Party. Of those admitted to the Party, in addition to old workers with several decades of work experience behind them, there are new workers who have joined the factories not long ago and some cadres and technical personnel. Many of them are female comrades. These new Party members are full of vitality and vigor, and they work together with the old Party members to unite and lead the broad masses in grasping the revolution and promoting production. In the three great revolutionary elements, they have played an exemplary vanguard role.

To seriously read and study, to direct intensified and proper efforts toward such a matter of top importance as criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies in an exemplary role--this is a prominent feature marking the broad masses of new worker Party members of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

After joining the Party, over 100 outstanding workers of the Tashihch'iao Magnesium Mine joined the old Party members in leading the workers of the whole mine to organize over 100 political theory study groups. They made use of their time to seriously study Chairman Mao's five philosophical works including "On Practice," "On Contradiction." Many people also overcame multiple difficulties, and with rugged perseverance selectively studied "The Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution" and other Marxist-Leninist works. Because the theoretical weapon was properly grasped, the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign was continuously launched with thoroughness in a down-to-earth manner in this mine.

After joining the Party, the broad masses of new Party members drawn from among the workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, by inheriting and carrying forward the Party's fine tradition of keeping in close touch with the masses, have doggedly followed the mass line in various fields of endeavor. In particular, some new Party members who have been promoted to leadership posts are more conscious in preserving the natural colors of the ordinary laborers. They carry out their work properly, are not alienated from labor and the masses, and constantly keep in close touch with the broad masses.

New Party member Chang Te-ch'un, now a deputy secretary of the Party committee of the Sintering Main Factory, was originally a worker taking care of the belt conveyance machine. After taking up leadership duties, he constantly spent over two-thirds of his time doing manual work at a selected spot. Early this year, construction work at the third sintering workshop was in a critical stage. For many days running, he ate and slept at the worksite, and moved amidst mud and water. He worked together with the workers and solved problems on the spot. The workers praised him saying: "Notwithstanding his change in status, he has not changed his natural colors of the working class, and his heart is drawn closer to us workers!"

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Vigorous New Party Members in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the communist party organizations in peking have admitted 60,000 new members from among advanced people on various fronts since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. along with other members of the party, they have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies and played a vanguard role in the socialist revolution and construction.

seventysix per cent of the new members are workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. women accounted for 27 per cent. the majority are young people below 35 years of age.

among the new party members are 2,800 revolutionary intellectuals working in the cultural, medical, scientific and educational fields. they have persisted in integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and taken an active part in the transformation of the superstructure.

the new party members have relatively high consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they conscientiously study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and are active in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

all the more than 160 new party members in the peking hsinhua printing house have read chairman mao's five philosophical works and "the communist manifesto", "the state and revolution" and other marxist classics. they have also read books of history and political economy. this has enabled them to raise their marxist-leninist level and play an active role in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

many new party members at the peking forging and pressing machine tool plant have become leading members of workshops, sections and brigades. they have adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies and helped promote the plant's movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

once a small plant with only 70 pieces of simple equipment the plant has since 1969 put up 15,000 square metres of factory buildings and 3,000 square metres of housing and built 80 special-purpose and heavy-duty machines thanks to the joint efforts of the new and old cadres and the rank-and-file workers. the plant produced four times as much forging and pressing equipment last year as in 1969. it has overfulfilled state plans every month since the beginning of this year.

the new party members in the rural people's communes have joined the longer-term party members in intensifying criticism of the revisionist line against the background of the class struggle in the countryside. they have led the peasants in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, so as to consolidate the collective economy and expand production.

the new party members are good at linking their work in various fields with the goal of communism.

barefoot doctor wen hsi-yun of the shuiku production brigade was admitted into the party recently. she treats patients with enthusiasm. night or day, rain or shine, she would make her calls whenever she was wanted. she often stayed late nursing patients. in accordance with the principle "prevention first", she organized a mass health movement and the incidence of disease in the brigade has decreased markedly.

Large Numbers of New Party Members Among Shanghai Workers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 1, 1973)

more than 33,000 people in shanghai's industrial and communications departments have been admitted into the communist party of china since the party's ninth national congress in 1969. they have proved themselves outstanding during the cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. more than 20 per cent are women.

the party organizations at various levels have educated the new party members in the history of the inner-party struggle between the two lines and in the basic knowledge of the party through study classes, so as to help them raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

twentysix-year-old sung chih-chiang was recently elected deputy secretary of the party committee of the yangshupu power plant. responding to chairman mao's call "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", he has studied "the manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and chairman mao's works very hard. at a study class in the three sources and three components of marxism, he found that he did not have a good grasp of the marxist theory of surplus value, nor did others. he organized the class to make social investigation in their plant. they wrote a history of the plant, including its development since liberation. before liberation, the surplus value created by the workers that

was sent abroad by foreign capitalists came to more than one million taels of silver annually, while the workers and their families suffered from hunger. the plant has undergone tremendous changes since liberation, particularly since the cultural revolution. the yearly output of power has more than doubled and the consumption of coal in generating a kwh of electricity has dropped by 26 per cent. the workers' standards of living have steadily improved. the investigations not only gave the class a better understanding of basic marxist principles, but increased their love for socialism.

twentyeight-year-old new party member chiang tsung-chin at a plant producing tape recorder parts was a graduate of a radio school. he was assigned to trial manufacture an electronic component in 1971. though he was inexperienced, he worked very hard to acquire skill and studied advanced mathematics, dynamics and electronics. he also modestly learned from experienced workers. together with some workers and technicians, he succeeded in turning out the product, filling in a gap in china's electronic industry.

many new party members worked energetically at ordinary posts to serve the people. truck driver chen teh-ying has had 30 years of experience. the grain transportation team he heads carries brooms and dustpans along to collect the grain scattered at terminals. once they transported 183 tons in total with a loss of only one-fourth of a kilogramme. they saved more than 50 tons of grain for the state in this way in the past dozen years.

a number of new party members who have been promoted to leading posts have stepped up the remoulding of their world outlook to maintain the fine qualities of ordinary workers in line with chairman mao's teaching "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution."

tannery worker shih chang-hua is now a leading member of the hungkuang tannery. he often works alongside the workers. he worked out methods with the workers and technicians to cut tanning time by one half and doubled the utilization rate of the equipment. the quality of products improved.

Peking Press Marks CPC Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today frontpage a large portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china.

in the boxes next to the names of the papers are these slogans in red: "long live the great communist party of china exclamation" "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" alongside chairman mao's portrait are his following quotations: "the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party. the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is marxism-leninism." "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

the papers also frontpage the news that large numbers of advanced people in peking, shanghai and tientsin have joined the communist party.

under the banner headline "strengthen the ideological building of the party, bring into play the vanguard role of the party members", the "people's daily" devotes a full page to stories of outstanding party branches and members.

the paper has a pictorial page with photos showing outstanding party members working in various fields. across the top of the page was the slogan: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation"

PLA AND FARMING

Many PLA Units Energetically Support the "Three-Summer" Effort and Contribute Strength Toward Wresting a Good Harvest in Agriculture This Year

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 27, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, June 26, 1973) During the busy "three-summer" season, many PLA units have released a large supply of manpower and agricultural machinery in support of the summer-harvesting, summer-cultivation and summer-hoeing effort of the communes and brigades in their garrison areas. The aim is to contribute strength toward wresting a good harvest in agriculture this year.

Since the beginning of summer, the Party committees and leadership organs of various army units have successively issued notifications urging the units under them to give energetic support to the countryside in emergency harvesting and planting and to insure at the same time the fulfillment of their combat tasks. Many units in Peking, Tsinan, Nanking, Wuhan, Chengtu, Kunming, Lanchow and other areas have given their commanders and fighters a course of education in revolutionary traditions and organized all of them to seriously study the goal of army building set for our army by Chairman Mao and to penetratingly criticize the criminal acts of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, so as to further arouse their enthusiasm for carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and for aiding and support the "three-summer" effort. In Light of the actual conditions of the communes and brigades in the garrison areas, many army units have formulated concrete support measures and organized labor armies to head for the "three-summer" forefront.

In support of the summer-harvesting and summer-cultivation effort in the countryside, the army units stationed in Kweichow Province have put in over 14,000 man-days. The army units stationed on the Chungtien Plateau and in the snow-clad mountainous area of Pilo of Yunnan Province helped the masses cut wheat, transplant seedlings and hoe weeds over a total area of more than 28,900 mow. The commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed on the Wuchih Mountains of Hainan Island energetically helped the masses in reaping the early rice crop. Since the beginning of summer, a certain PLA unit stationed on Tungshan Island has put in more than 2,000 man-days to help the masses rush through harvesting and planting. The commanders and fighters of the 2nd company of this unit also formed a shock brigade with militiamen of the place to fulfill in time the summer-harvesting and summer-sowing tasks of the production teams. Learning that summer-harvesting work was hard pressed for labor at the Yenkang commune which lies rather far away from the hsien city, the Party committee of a certain regiment stationed at Omei hsien, Szechwan Province, immediately sent two company units to help the commune finish harvesting in four days the whole crop of ripe wheat. Under the conditions of a summer-harvesting season with many rainy days, the commanders and fighters of the 2nd company and the 3rd compa of a certain unit guarding the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge braved the rains and

helped the masses rush through harvesting day and night. Since the beginning of summer, the troops stationed at the mountainous area of Imeng have helped the masses reap over 5,000 mow of wheat.

Many army units have also released technical personnel, vehicles and agricultural machinery to help the mass rush through summer harvesting and summer planting. The repair office of a certain PLA Lanchow unit tapped labor potential to the full and released electricians, fitters and carpenters to form several repair teams. Everyday, they braved the sandstorm and went on camel back with their tools and equipment to the communes and brigades lying several tens of li away from the garrison area to help the masses repair farm machines and tools. Although forced with the urgent task of having to harvest 50,000 mow of wheat in the unit, an army unit charged with production task in Tali hsien, Shensi Province, still released two harvesting machines to help rush through wheat harvesting in neighboring villages. Hearing that the Matien production brigade in the vicinity had expanded its acreage sown to rice this year and that deep plowing had to be carried out on a large tract of land, the farm of a certain PLA unit in the Tapieh Mountain region of west Anhwei immediately released two tractors to help them finish in ten days deep plowing all over the area to be planted to rice.

In supporting the "three-summer" effort, various PLA units also extensively carried out propaganda activities and activities in learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some of them organized propaganda teams and literature and art performance teams to publicize with various means the Party's policies and the significance of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" among the masses. Some of them joined the masses in studying Chairman Mao's instructions, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony" in freely discussing the excellent situation and criticizing and repudiating swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

When supporting the "three-summer" effort, many companies of a certain Peking artillery unit organized social investigations and made use of breaks in between labor to investigate the conditions of the class struggle in the countryside and the deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming the rural outlook under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Results of the investigation were brought back to the unit as a source of education for the commanders and fighters. Nants'uichuang in Anyang hsien, Honan, was a place cited by Chairman Mao in the introductory note to the article "Who Says A Chicken Feather Can't Fly Skyward?" When the commanders and fighters of a certain garrison unit came to the place to help the masses rush through harvesting and planting, they joined the masses in reviewing Chairman Mao's instructions. The secretary of the Party branch of the brigade was invited to recount the history of class struggle and struggle between the two lines in Nants'uichuang and the development and changes there. Everyone was taught a vivid and profound lesson.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Firmly Adhere To the Correct Direction in the Rustication of Educated Youth

- Filled with heroism and ambition, over 40,000 eduated youth of Peking municipality head for the countryside to make revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 27, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) In enthusiastic response to the great leader Chairman Mao's calls, "It is highly imperative for young intellectuals to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants" and "The countryside is a broad world where much can be achieved," the 1972 middle school graduates of Peking municipality, filled with heroism and ambition have headed for the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to join the magnificent undertaking of building a socialist new countryside. From the end of April this year to date, over 40,000 educated youth have gone to the suburban and rural areas of Peking to join and settle down in the production teams.

Assignment of city and town middle school graduates by Peking municipality was mainly oriented toward the countryside. Before assigning work to graduates, the CCP committee and revolutionary commitee of Peking municipality specially called work conferences on rustication of educated youth for strengthening leadership and making serious study of things. Urban schools, neighborhoods, organs, and industrial and mining enterprises did plenty of mobilization work. Publicity was given with great fanfare to Chairman Mao's brilliant directives. Guardians' forums were organized. Some units also organized guardians' representatives and graduates' representatives to pay visits to the countryside. The ch'ü and hsien Party committees and revolutionary committees of suburban Peking actively made proper preparations for their reception and accommodation. Some commune Party committees and revolutionary committees also sent responsible comrades to schools to publicize the excellent situation in learning from Tachai in agriculture and the long-term plans. Because the leadership at various level paid attention and gave a hand to the matter in coordination with different quarters, the broad masses of guardians energetically supported the sending of their sons and daughters to the mountainous and rural areas to follow the road of integration with workers and peasants. Faster progress was made in the assignment of work to graduates of the current year, and quick action was taken in sending educated youth to the countryside.

A very favorable situation developed in the rustication of the educated youth in Peking municipality. In their mobilization work, with criticism of revisionism and rectification of style taken as a lever, various schools and units seriously studied Chairman Mao's great instructions on rustication of educated youth and their integration with the workers and peasants, and vigorously criticized such reactionary fallacies as "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," "labor reform in disguise," etc., spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Penetrating revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded. The broad masses of cadres, guardians and educated youth raised their level of consciousnes

in the class struggle and struggle in line. It was realized that such a great socialist revolution as the rustication of educated youth is an important question bearing on what kind of a road to be followed by our descendants and whether or not our Party and state would change color, a long-range program for the proletarian revolutionary cause. It is imperative to adhere firmly to the correct orientation of sending the educated youth to the mountainous and rural areas, and carry this great socialist revolution through to the end. Heightened ideological awareness made a world of difference when it came to action. One hundred percent of the 1972 graduates of five urban schools assigned to the countryside headed there to join and settle down in the production teams.

All departments and units in Peking municipality firmly grasped and meticulously carried out work pertaining to the rustication of educated youth. The Second Bureau of Commerce, the Textile Bureau, the Bureau of Machine Building, the Scientific Instruments Bureau, the Second Bureau of Light Industry and other units put such work under the charge of the responsible persons of their Party committees. The industrial and mining enterprises under these bureaux also specially called general meetings of workers to publicize the excellent situation in the countryside, the great significance of the rustication of educated youth and the care and concern of the Party and Chairman Mao for the younger generation. The units directly under the CCP Central Committee, the ministries and commission under the State Council and the PLA offices and units in Peking respectively called meetings urging that active and proper mobilization work be carried out in sending the educated youth to mountain and rural areas, and the leading cadres at various levels were called on to play the role of models in taking the whole situation into consideration, in execution of policies, in observing discipline and steering their sons and daughters to a farming career and to play the role of promoters of progress in support of the rustication of their sons and daughters. Some units also convened forums for the guardians of educated youth. The guardians enthusiastically expressed the determination in showing resolute support for steeling and bringing up their sons and daughters in the countryside. Leading cadres including Hsiung Ching-ch'ao, Deputy Director of the Technical Department of the Central Broadcasting Bureau, Hsüeh Chin-hou, Deputy Secretary to the Party Committee of the Peking Opera Troupe, and Liu Yün-feng, a responsible person of the Peking Municipal Foreign Trade Bureau and member of the standing committee of its Party committee, energetically took the lead in sending their sons and daughters to the countryside.

As the young intellectuals left for the countryside, the ch'ü Party committees and revolutionary committees of Peking City all called farewell general meetings to give them a warm send-off and encourage them to strike root and make revolution in the countryside and to render contributions toward building a socialist new countryside. At the time of their departure, several tens of thousand to over one hundred thousand people were organized for a warm send-off. The ch'ü Party committee secretaries personally saw them off. The glorious new common practice of going to mountain and rural areas thus took shape.

This year, to enable the educated youth of Peking municipality to join and settle down in the rural production teams, the formula of collective placement

was adopted. Peking municipality selected for transfer from various departments over 2,000 cadres to accompany the educated youth to the countryside. The participation of cadres in collective productive labor was closely associated with the rustication of educated youth. The periodical rotation of the cadres who led the educated youth groups was taken as a means for sending cadres on active duty for steeling through labor at the basic level. Under the unified leadership of the Party committees, the cadres who led these groups helped the local Party organizations and poor and lower-middle peasants do a good job in the rustication of educated youth.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "The comrades of various rural areas should welcome their arrival," the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in suburban Peking and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants warmly received and properly placed the educated youth. The educated youth for rustication from the Shihchingshan Middle School, on their arrival at the Tout'ien commune of Fangshan hsien, were warmly welcomed by the first secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the hsien, the responsible persons of the commune and the poor and lower-middle peasants. The Tout'ien commune had done a lot of work in preparation for the reception of the educated youth for rustification. With the Party branch secretaries or deputy secretaries in command, various brigades set up "leadership groups for educated youth" and formulated ideological education plans. Experienced poor and lower-middle peasants were also selected and sent to impart production skills to the educated youth. Collective mess halls were set up, and the poor and lower-middle peasants taught the educated youth how to cook. Twelve production teams had built or were preparing to build new houses for the educated youth. The commune also set up two library rooms in two centrally placed brigades to offer the educated youth facilities for reading and studying so as to enliven their cultural life.

The Suochiatu commune of the Haiting ch'ü tackled as an important task the building of new houses for the educated youth for rustification. In May, 184 new houses were built in less than one month.

Many guardians and graduates' representatives paid visits to the countryside and were greatly inspired. After a visit, the guardians declared: "The very sight of the poor and lower-middle peasants' show of warm concern for the educated youth and their proper arrangements for their benefit in the political, production and livelihood fields sets our hearts at rest!"

Since 1968, Peking municipality has sent over 300,000 educated youth to mountainous and rural areas. In the broad world of the countryside, they have grown up healthily. According to incomplete statistics, 3,200 have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and over 16,000 have joined the Chinese Communist Youth League. Close to 10,000 have been elected to leadership posts at the provincial, administrative district, hsien, commune and brigade levels. Many educated youth have become bookkeepers, storekeepers, workpoint recorders, breeders, agricultural technicians, teachers, barefoot doctors, tractor operators, etc. The healthy growth of the broad masses of educated youth in the countryside has enabled the broad masses of guardians and youth to see further the unqualified correctness of the idea, "Let the educated youth go to the countryside." Young

intellectuals graduated in previous years who had not been rusticated for various reasons volunteered to join the current year graduates in going to the countryside at the recent mobilization of educated youth for rustication.

Several groups of the 1972 graduates of Peking municipality have headed for the countryside. At present, mobilization work is still going on, and before long, group after group of educated youth will head for the countryside to make revolution.

* * *

EDUCATION

An Excellent Situation Prevails in the Popularization of Education in Rural Kwangsi

- Seriously carry out Chairman Mao's teaching, "Make overall planning and strengthen leadership

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 29, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) An excellent situation prevails in the effort toward the popularization of education in the countryside of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. From May to October, 1972, under the unified leadership of the Party committees at various levels, various areas of the whole region seriously carried out Chairman Mao's teaching, "Make overall planning and strengthen leadership," and successively organized 180,000 cadres and teachers to investigate and study the history and the present state of the economic and educational undertakings in more than 12,600 production brigades of the whole region. The aim was to clarify what were the economic conditions and foundation of educational undertakings essential for the popularization of five-year or seven-year education and to clarify those problems that required to be further solved in the popularization of education. After that, the various places of the whole region--from production brigades, communes, hsien and administrative districts to the autonomous region--formulated from bottom to top plans for the popularization of education. At present, planning at the brigade, commune and hsien levels has been completed. These plans not only arrange schooling for school-age children in the current year but also make concrete arrangements for the fulfillment of the popularization of five-year education before 1975. In accordance with the conditions of planning by various communes and brigades, educational departments at various levels have adopted effective measures for providing manpower and materials and financial resources to give energetic support and impetus to the development of the popularization of education in the countryside.

When formulating plans for the popularization of education, various areas of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region pay attention to separately determining the pace in the popularization of education, the distribution of schools, the scale and pattern of the schools to be operated, the proportions of educational funds borne by the state and the collective, etc., in accordance with the level of development of education and production and with the combination of the needs and possibilities taken into consideration. Their plans are divided into the following categories:

Brigade of the first category: Their production and livelihood levels being relatively high, they have the ability to pay for its school-operating expenses. Their educational foundation is relatively good. The school-age children are basically admitted to school and the number of students is relatively strong. For brigades under this category, the main effort is to give full play to the enthusiasm of masses for operating schools, and on the basis of exercising a proper grip on the consolidation and improvement of five-year primary education, popularize seven-year education and eliminate illiteracy among the young and able-bodied people.

Brigades of the second category: Their production and livelihood are at a medium level. In terms of collective payment for the school-operating expenses by the masses, the capacity is not strong. Though provided with necessary economic conditions in the popularization of five-year primary education and the development of some seven-year education projects, brigades of this category were generally able to send about 80 percent of the school-age children to school, their positions were not very strong before the planning stage. The main problem is that as far as guiding ideas are concerned, before the popularization of five-year primary school education, a rush toward the popularization of seven-year education is made. Schools are concentrated in relatively big villages, with the remote mountain villages going without primary schools. The school-operating pattern is unable to meet the requirements of the masses. Brigades of this category are mainly required to correctly handle the relations between the popularization of five-year primary education and the development of seven-year education, and to lay emphasis on the popularization of five-year primary education, so as to enable schooling for school-age children gradually to meet the requirements. Meanwhile, seven-year education should be developed according to strength. In remote mountain villages, additional teaching centers should be set up for properly operating full-day primary schools as well as different types of schools.

Brigade of the third category: The production and livelihood levels are relatively low. The collective economy is less able to bear the school-operating expenses. The percentage of children admitted to school is relatively low and more unstable. Brigades of this category are mostly found in the mountainous areas of minority nationalities and in remote frontier areas. They constitute a hard nut in the popularization of education and are also focal points calling for state assistance. Diverse form of simple and crude schools should be operated in brigades of this category. In the allocation of funds and teachers, the state should take care of these focal points. A few normal colleges for nationalities should be restored and set up for vigorously training teachers of minority nationalities. Within the framework of a commune, a teachers' tutorship network should be set up to raise the level of teachers. Meanwhile, the practice of running schools industriously and frugally should be energetically promoted to gradually raise the percentage of school-age children given schooling.

The process of formulating plans is a process of education in ideology and political line. Through the formulation of plans, the consciousness of the cadres and the masses in adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line is further raised. An effective boost is given to the enthusiasm of the broad masses for collective operation of schools. The objectives of the struggle are clearly understood, and a deep insight into the popularization of five-year education in the countryside is obtained. Early preparations are made concerning the number of children to be admitted to school every year in subsequent years and the number of teachers and the kind of equipment to be provided. Greater initiative is shown in work. How these plans are implemented in various areas of the region will be examined twice a year. In practice, plans are continuously consolidated and revised for promoting the development of the undertaking for popularizing education.

Because in the process of formulating and firmly carrying out plans, the educational departments at various levels have strengthened leadership over the popularization of education and solved in time the problems encountered in the popularization of education, a scene of prosperity has emerged in rural educational undertakings throughout the autonomous region. In Miaoshan and Yaochai that have never in history known of the existence of schools, schools and teaching centers have also been set up.

* * *

STUDY OF MARXISM

Chinese Commune Leader on His Study of Marxist Theory

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

is it the slaves, or heroes, who make history?

yin wei-cheng, from a poor peasant family which toiled for generations for landlords, who is now a member of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, gives a firm answer.

summing up his experience in using marxist theory in class struggle, yin wei-cheng declared: "it is we, the slaves, the working masses, who make history".

49-year-old yin wei-cheng started working at the age of 13 as a hired hand for the landlord. he had nothing but chaff and wild vegetables to eat. in the land reform soon after liberation, he organised the village's first mutual aid team of 7 poor peasant households. in 1952 he took the initiative to form an advanced agricultural producers' cooperative, the first in the huangtukang area on the southern outskirts of peking. the land became collective property and the income was calculated solely on the basis of the labour. today he is the communist party secretary of the huangtukang people's commune, which has a population of 35,000 and 3,000 hectares of land. he was elected to the municipal party committee leadership during the cultural revolution along with a number of other outstanding worker-peasant communists.

speaking at a recent brigade meeting to study marxism and criticize the idealist apriorism spread by liu shao-chi and such political swindlers, yin wei-cheng stated: "who makes history? is men's knowledge and talent inborn or acquired through practice? different classes answer differently."

"the landlords used to say we poor peasants were 'destined' to serve them like beasts of burden. then how is it that we are able today to run the country as masters of the state? the landlords said their sons were cleverer than ours. was it not because their sons had access to education while we from poor peasant families had to toil for them at an age when we should have been in school? why is it that we are able to study and invent today?

"it is because the working masses, led by chairman mao and the communist party, smashed the thousands of years old system of exploitation. we have acquired ability and wisdom in class struggle and the struggle for

production. we are transforming society and nature. just see what we have done in huangtukang since we took affairs into our own hands exclamation"

huangtukang, once a vast sandy area, has changed its appearance through land reform, the cooperative movement and the establishment of the commune. over 1,000 hectares of shifting sand was turned into fertile fields that give high stable yields. grain output per unit has jumped sixfold since 1949. the same land that once yielded only cabbages now produce over 100 varieties of vegetables. one third of the commune members are studying. yin wei-cheng exclaimed: "this is the creation of the working masses led by the communist party exclamation"

digging into the roots of apriorism, the commune leader recalled how "ancient chinese idealist philosophers such as confucius and mencius advocated 'intuitive knowledge' and 'those engaged in mental labour rule, and those who toil with their hands are ruled'; how plato in greece claimed men were not made of the same material, the few worthy to rule were made of gold, the tillers of copper and iron. the history of philosophy showed that all exploiting classes in history, in order to maintain their rule, used idealist apriorist notions to enslave the masses.

"when liu shao-chi and other such swindlers boosted that a few geniuses decided everything and the masses were only 'a vulgar mob'. they were peddling the same trash as their idealist predecessors."

quoting from marx and engels, yin wei-cheng said that such fallacy could lead only to the conclusion that royalty and sages should rule. refuting the fallacy, he quoted this teaching from chairman mao: "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

yin wei-cheng's speech won warm response from the commune members. through the cultural revolution they have come to appreciate the importance of studying marxist theory in order to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and to be able to see through liu shao-chi and other such swindlers.

in a recent interview with hsinhua, yin wei-cheng said: "if the working people are really to be masters of the state, they must have a good grasp of marxist theory so as to be able to recognise class enemies who use sham marxism to oppose genuine marxism."

cadres of the huangtukang commune have a day off, and the commune members six hours, every week for study. in slack seasons, they gathered to study three evenings a week. yin wei-cheng has read the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" several times, and studied

"manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "critique of the gotha programme", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", history of philosophy, chinese history, and political economics. the light in his room never goes out before the small hours.

it was during the land reform that young illiterate yin wei-cheng first heard a reading of chairman mao's "analysis of the classes in chinese society". he recalled: "as i came to understand why we working people suffered and who our oppressors were, i saw that chairman mao speaks for us. i felt my mind clear, and my love for the revolution and hatred for the exploiting classes grew." yin wei-cheng joined the communist party in the struggle.

"then i became conscious that i was no longer an ordinary peasant tilling the land for a living, but a communist with the duty of uniting the working masses to make revolution," he said. he attended a cadre school. one year later, he began to read chairman mao's works, party documents and newspapers by himself.

when the peng chen revisionist clique of the former peking municipal party committee branded him as "impetuous and hasty" and ordered him to dissolve his advanced cooperative, yin wei-cheng and his comrades were able to resist the order and carry on, bringing in a bumper harvest the first year, and consolidating the cooperative.

chairman mao shook hands with yin wei-cheng at the national people's congress in 1954 and asked him how was production going and how the life of the people in his advanced cooperative was. yin wei-cheng remembers the occasion with warmth: "i was so excited. in my heart i thought: we follow the road you indicate."

class struggle continued. in 1956, the same peng chen revisionists allowed 25 landlords to organise a "state-private vegetable nursery".

in 1961, they pushed a policy of "fixing output quotas based on individual households" in huangtukang to undermine the rural socialist collective economy. yin wei-cheng, then vice-chairman of the commune, countered this policy by advising the commune members that "household quotas" meant a retreat to individual farming. at the second national people's congress he boldly exposed these people for protecting landlords. they immediately removed him from commune leadership on the charge of "arrogance" and "defiance of the leadership".

yin wei-cheng said: "i then understood that peng chen was acting contrary to chairman mao's policy on the people's democratic dictatorship. but i did not recognise that they were class enemies who had wormed

their way into the party. i checked my actions with what chairman mao teaches and firmly believed that i was right. one year later, i was elected chairman of the poor peasants association with the support of the poor and lower middle peasants, and then the brigade party secretary. it was during the cultural revolution that i became aware of what these people were up to, including their peddling of apriorism. this was part of the plot of the handful of capitalist-roaders in the party to push a revisionist line and restore capitalism.

the peking municipal party committee ran a special study class in 1971-72 to help the worker-peasant committee members raise their marxist-leninist level. it regards that as an important task in bringing up successors to the proletarian revolution.

the "manifesto of the communist party" says that communist revolution is the most radical rupture "with traditional property relations" and "with traditional ideas". yin wei-cheng said: "experience has taught me that in order to bring about this radical rupture, one must seriously study marxist theory in the course of practical struggle and acquire a real grasp of marxism."

RURAL SURVEY

Hsien Party Secretary Conducts Investigation in Grassroots Units in East China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jul. 1, 1973)

chao chieh-chung, a 42-year-old county party committee secretary in east china's anhwei province has walked two thousand kilometres in the past 21 months investigating the 49 people's communes and most production brigades in the county to work out concrete plans for transforming it.

when chao chieh-chung came to taihu county in september 1971, the county was starting a mass movement to learn from tachai. grain output in 1971 was 14 per cent higher than in 1970, itself a record year with a unit yield of six tons per hectare.

could the county make further progress? chao chieh-chung and other members of the county party committee went to the grassroots to investigate. they climbed mountains and forded rivers to survey the terrain, study the soil, rivers and vegetation and had talks with several hundred cadres and experienced peasants.

farmland accounts for 12 per cent of the county's total area, over 80 per cent of which is hilly and wasteland. about 70 per cent of the income of the people's communes and production brigades came from farm production, and only 30 per cent from the mountain forests.

the county party committee discussed how they could lead the peasants in making full use of the hills and wasteland to diversify the economy.

chao chieh-chung went to the yungping production brigade of the mamiao commune one day. while making investigations, he observed a flight of terraced fields built on a gully, enclosed by forests.

he talked things over with the cadres and production brigade members that evening. some told him that a stretch of the gully had been wasteland several years earlier. in order to produce more grain, they worked hard to terrace fields on the gully. these now gave high and stable yields despite heavy rain or long dry spells. they had also planted many trees.

then chao chieh-chung went to the maoshih production brigade of the huangkang commune. the peasants had straightened the course of a meandering river and reclaimed low-lying land on the banks, increasing their paddy fields by 4.6 hectares.

the secretary learned something from the two production brigades and other advanced units. the county party committee decided to mobilize the people to improve farming conditions, expand the acreage of the farmland secure against drought or waterlogging, reclaim more land along the river and in the hills. the county added 3,000 hectares of paddy fields along the river, equal to one-sixth their paddy acreage.

the county also afforested slopes with firs and larch as well as tea oil, tung oil and chestnut trees and bamboo.

chao chieh-chung and cadres of a commune in spring last year hiked to a high mountain in the western part of the county to survey a new forestry farm. a nursery was set up half way up the mountain. more than 4,000 cadres and peasants planted trees this spring on several hundred hectares of slopes.

the county has afforested nearly 20,000 hectares in the past two years. more than 10 million trees have been planted around houses and along irrigation ditches and village roads. grain yield rose from 6.8 tons per hectare in 1971 to 7.5 tons at present, and cotton output increased by one-third. the county-wide movement to build water control works, improve waterways and reclaim dry river beds has opened possibilities for increasing farm production.

chao chieh-chung often receives letters from the masses and takes in their advice on various matters.

chao chieh-chung comes from a poor peasant family. his farmhand father died from exhaustion while working for a landlord. fifteen-year-old chao chieh-chung joined the revolution in 1945, bearing a deep-seated hatred for the exploiting classes. before he came to the taihu county party committee, he had been party secretary of a regional nitrogenous fertilizer plant.

thousands upon thousands of china's cadres make extensive investigations and maintain close ties with the masses in line with chairman mao's teachings. they give guidance in accordance with local conditions. chao chieh-chung is one of them. among the members of the taihu county party committee are veterans who saw action during the war against japanese aggression or the liberation war, people who joined the revolution during the land reform, and up-and-coming young cadres. like chao chieh-chung, they have travelled far and wide throughout the county, making investigations, and contributed their share to transforming the mountainous area.

COAL INDUSTRY

Big Coal-Mine Completed in North China

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 30, 1973)

a new coal-mine with an annual capacity of 120 million tons went into operation in north china's shansi province recently. engineering quality is up to standard and all equipment works well.

the kaoyang mine under the fenhsi mining administration has rich deposits of low-sulphur coking coal for making quality steel. new techniques and equipment are adopted in the main production processes. the opening of the mine will help promote china's iron and steel industry.

in course of construction, the workers, cadres and technicians diligently studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, deepened the criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and steadily raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they launched the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching", and implemented the party's general line, "going all out, aiming high and

achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." all this helped speed up the construction of the mine.

the main haulage way and the main return airway, totalling 10,000 metres long, were among the key projects. tunnels were driven from both ends so that the ways were completed 15 days ahead of schedule. installation of the 42-ton, 26-metre-high framework for the main shaft requires a high level of skill. the workers did the job six days ahead of time.

they made equipment of their own devising to build three pit-head loading plants in half the time as scheduled and saved 75,000 yuan and large quantities of steel and timber.

RIVER TRANSPORT

Record Cargo Handled in Yangtze River

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jun. 30, 1973)

a major chinese shipping artery, the yangtze river, set an all-time record by handling 13 per cent more cargo in the first five months of this year than the same 1972 period.

the 5,800-kilometre-long yangtze, china's longest waterway, drains a 1.8 million-square-kilometre basin, about one-fifth of china's total area. along its banks are fertile farming areas and thriving industrial areas.

thousands of cargo boats sail the river and dockers are busy round the clock handling iron and steel, mineral ore, coal, cement, machines, chemical fertilizer and other goods.

the gross tonnage of ships under the yangtze river shipping company is now eight times that in the early post-liberation days. the company began a mass campaign to increase production and practise economy at the start of this year so as to meet the rapidly growing needs of industry and agriculture. they did their utmost to handle more goods safely and efficiently.

party organizations at all levels in the company rally the workers to find ways to overcome difficulties created by heavy rains or dry spells. they dredged the navigation channel when the water level was the lowest

last winter and this spring. when the high water season set in last may, the workers handled cargo on rainy days, and worked harder on clear days.

leading members of the party organizations lend a hand in the work. there was a downpour one day last may. braving the heavy rain, the party secretary led other caders and workers in loading ships with a rush consignment of pig iron and iron ore in only four hours.

leading members of the chingshan shipyard join the workers in repairing ships. as a result, they topped their task for the first six months of this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Cycling and Weightlifting Teams Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

the albanian cycling and weightlifting teams with muharrem sinoimeri as their leader and skender lika as their deputy leader wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and wei ming and mou tso-yun, leading members of organizations concerned, and chinese cycling and weightlifting coaches and sportsmen.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here was present.

Albanian National Youth Volleyball Team Leaves Changsha for Chengchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 1, 1973)

the albanian national youth men's volleyball team with skender tupia as its leader and thanas toto as its deputy leader wound up its visit to central china's hunan province and entrained for chengchow today.

the albanian volleyball team played two friendly matches with the hunan and kwangsi teams here. the guest team won 3:0 and 3:2. the albanian players won warm applause from the stands with their hard drives, good placement shots and fine net play.

the albanian comrades-in-arms made a special trip on june 28 to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. there they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they were warmly received by the shaoshan city revolutionary committee.

they also visited places where chairman mao studied and carried out revolutionary activities in his early years -- the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers' institute, chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, orange island and aiwan pavilion. the albanian comrades were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

the albanian volleyball team arrived here from shanghai on june 26. the hunan provincial physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet in honour of the guests in the evening. shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and chang ta-lung, a leading member of the host commission, attended.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Australian Liberal Party Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with and gave a dinner for billy mackin snedden, leader of the liberal party of australia, mrs. snedden, and his principal secretary dr. john barton best and press secretary geoffrey david allen.

present on the occasion were australian ambassador to china and mrs. stephen fitzgerald.

also present were hsieh li and wu fan-wu.

mr. snedden and his party arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgium-China Association Sponsors Chinese Photo Show

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

a chinese photo show sponsored by the belgium-china association opened in brussels on june 28, according to a report from the belgian capital.

present at the opening ceremony were more than 100 people from various circles and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in belgium.

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi was also present.

professor rene dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china association, presided over the ceremony. in his speech professor dekkers warmly acclaimed the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people and their achievements in construction.

the photo show will last two months. during the first month, about 200 photos will be put on display, showing mainly the history of the chinese people's revolutionary struggle and the role played by chinese women in socialist revolution and construction. during the second month, photos will be on exhibit to show the public health work in china and the new features of the tibet autonomous region.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in London

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 30, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china with yuan tung-lin as its head and li kuo-liang as vice-head arrived here from malta tonight for a friendly tour of britain.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were mr. victor hochhauser, director of victor hochhauser company l.t.d. which is responsible for organizing the chinese troupe's performances in britain, and some other british friends.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, and other chinese diplomats were present at the airport.

present also were representatives of patriotic chinese residents in britain, who presented flowers to members of the acrobatic troupe.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chadian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

francois tombalbaye, president of the republic of chad, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with wang jen-san, chinese ambassador to chad, at the presidential residence in fort lamy on june 27, according to a report from the chadian capital.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Architectural Art Photo Exhibition Closes in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 30, 1973)

a finnish architectural art photo exhibition closed here on june 28 after a ten-day run.

jointly sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the architectural society of china, the exhibition had been mounted first in peking and then in shanghai since april.

some 20,000 people viewed the exhibition in kwangchow. lin hsi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, kuan hsiang-sheng, a leading member of the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lin ke-ming, a leading member of the kwangtung branch of the architectural society of china, visited the exhibition in the company of an official from the finnish embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Acupuncturist Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the french acupuncturist delegation led by dr. niboyet emile wound up a visit to peking and left here today to tour southern parts of china before going home.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese ministry of public health and peking medical circles.

during its stay in peking the french guests visited hospitals and a rural people's commune. they watched surgical operations performed under acupuncture anesthesia and had discussions with chinese medical workers.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

a parliamentary delegation from iran led by jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress.

the distinguished iranian guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, wu hsin-yu and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, chang chieh, tsao ke-chiang, kao chien-chung and lu jo-yi.

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, and other diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy here were also present.

Chu Teh, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet Iranian Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

chairman chu teh and vice-chairmen kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme of the standing committee of the national people's congress this evening met with jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate of iran, and all members of the iranian parliamentary delegation he is leading. hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

present at the meeting were members of the iranian parliamentary delegation: vice-president of the national assembly javad saiid; senators and members of the national assembly ashraf ahmadi, ezaz nikpay, mostafa alamouti, ahmad bolouri, halakou rambod, mrs. zahra nabil, sadeq nasserzadeh, ali boroumand and miss shirin sharif-emami; and minister-counsellor at the imperial ministry of foreign affairs mostafa namdar.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present.

also present at the meeting were members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu hsin-yu, ma chun-ku, lo shu-chang and meng chi-mao, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying and leading members and staff members of other departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, kao chien-chung, lu jo-yi, hua li-ming and li chih-chieh.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Iranian Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all members of the parliamentary delegation from iran led by president of the senate jaafar sharif-emami.

attending were vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu hsin-yu, ma chun-ku, lo shu-chang and meng chi-mao, and vice-foreign minister ho ying.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and embassy officials were present.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and president sharif-emami spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

kuo mo-jo said that the iranian people "created the brilliant perisan culture and left mankind a valuable historical heritage, thereby winning the respect of the people throughout the world. today, the iranian government and people, under the leadership of his imperial majesty, have carried forward the tradition of resisting foreign aggression and defying brute force and made unremitting efforts to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty and develop the national economy and culture."

he continued: "both china and iran are countries with ancient cultures. since ancient times the people of our two countries have treated each other as close neighbours and our two countries have conducted economic and cultural exchanges through the world-renowned 'silk road'. both our two countries were invaded and oppressed by imperialism in the past one hundred years or more. we are now both fighting for world peace and human progress and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. historical facts prove that the chinese and iranian peoples forged a profound friendship between them long ago. today, we are glad to see the traditional friendship between our two peoples is developing rapidly on a new basis since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran."

sino-iranian relations, he added, "are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. to develop the friendly relations between our two countries is fully in conformity with the aspirations of the people of the two countries. the current visit to china of the iranian parliamentary delegation led by his excellency jaafar sharif-emami will add a new page to the annals of friendship between the two countries."

replying, jaafar sharif-emami said that china had friendly political, cultural and trade relations with iran more than two thousand years ago. he spoke highly of the achievements of the chinese people in building their country under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

the president of the iranian senate gave an account of the progress his country made in the past few years under the leadership of his imperial majesty. he pointed out that iran's policy of national independence was founded on the basis of co-existence and cooperation with all other countries and peoples, of mutual respect for sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs regardless of the system and ideology of the government.

he said: "we eagerly hope that the relations and cooperation between our country and the people's republic of china for which very bright prospects have been opened, will continue to develop in the direction of being conducive to the interests of the people of our two countries, safeguarding and strengthening world peace, opposing unreasonable and irrational policies and opposing power

politics and aggression. we hope that the exchange of visits between our two countries will further consolidate and develop such relations and cooperation."

also present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned tien kuan, wu chung-chao, liu chi-ping, hsia nai, chou yi-liang, peng tse-fang, wang hsiao-yi, tsao ke-chiang.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Representatives of Japan Gymnastic Association Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic association gave a dinner party here this evening in honour of hiroshi nosaka and hiroshi aiba, representatives of the japan gymnastic association now visiting china.

norio shirato, secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, also attended.

present were chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, kung ke-fei, leading member of the chinese gymnastic association, and leading members of other chinese organizations concerned.

the dinner party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the development of the friendly relations between the people and gymnastic circles of the two countries.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Holds Last Friendly Match in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jun. 30, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation played its last friendly match with the japanese table tennis delegation before 5,000 spectators here yesterday afternoon.

an opening ceremony was held before the match.

among the spectators were kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors; jushiro komiyama, deputy director-general of the prime minister's office; ryokichi minobe,

governor of tokyo; rizo kawakami and hisao kido, vice-presidents of the japan table tennis association; bon shiraishi, kinkazu saionji and masao shimizu, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association; other personages of various circles of japan, diplomatic envoys of some foreign countries to japan; korean friends from the general association of korean residents in japan and chinese residents in japan.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, attended the opening ceremony and watched the contest.

rizo kawakami, vice-president of the japan table tennis association and president of the tokyo table tennis union, and hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke at the opening ceremony.

the chinese and japanese table tennis players played team events and singles. their skill won repeated applause and cheers from the spectators who packed the stadium. many people who failed to get tickets waited ontside in the rain in the hope of getting a glimpse of the match.

the japanese team won by five to two in the men's team event, while the chinese team carried the women's team event by three to one.

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka wrote in the album specially printed for the match: "as is known to all i visited china last year and had cordial meetings with chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai, thereby devoting my efforts to realizing the long-cherished aspiration of the japanese people -- the normalization of japan-china relations. but even before the resolution of the political problem between our two countries, we had been firmly bound through the sport of table tennis. as an aspect of people-to-people diplomacy, table tennis has indeed played a great role in promoting the friendly relations between our two countries. i extend my deepest respect to the efforts and achievements of the table tennis circles and cultural exchange organizations of our two countries." he wrote: "i hope that the players representing our two countries will display today the highest skill in the world and give full play to the spirit of friendship, and at the same time i wholeheartedly hope that through table tennis contests the friendly relations of our two countries will be further strengthed just as the saying goes: 'japan and china are close neighbours with only a strip of water in between'."

japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira also wrote in the album: "the long pending issue of normalization of relations between japan and china was finally realized last year. it is indeed an infinite joy to our two peoples that exchanges have been going on in every field between our two countries." he added: "i believe that personages

of the table tennis associations of our two countries who have worked for the development of japan-china friendly relations through table tennis contests on many occasions before the normalization of japan-china relations, particularly since 1962, and those personages of cultural exchange organizations who have given great support to them will be particularly happy." he wrote: "i wholeheartedly welcome the chinese delegation's visit to japan and at the same time wish the players of our two countries will give full play to their skill and, through table tennis contests, make the friendship between our two countries last forever."

among those who wrote in the album were speaker of the house of representatives shigesaburo maeo, president of the house of councillors kenzo kono, minister of education seisuke okuno, chairman of the japan socialist party tomomi narita, chairman of the komei party yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the democratic socialist party ikko kasuga, governor of tokyo ryokichi minobe and speaker of the tokyo metropolitan assembly naoyuki tomita.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea.

among the guests were chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of other deparments concerned, including shih yi-chih, shen chien, yang shou-shan, lu wei-chao, and hsiao huang, as well as yin chun-feng, a leading member of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

attending the banquet were kang hyon su, leader of the vacationist group, member of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security; li ul sol, deputy leader of the group and member of the w.p.k. central committee; and members of the group.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and fraternal atmopshere.

comrade kang hyon su and comrade shen chien spoke at the banquet.

comrade kang hyon su warmly greeted the 52nd anniversary of the birth of the communist party of china. he highly praised the chinese people for their achievements in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of chairman mao. he sincerely wished the chinese people new and still greater successes in carrying out the general line for building socialism in line with their great leader comrade mao tsetung's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

comrade kang hyon su said: "while we are in china, the chinese communist party and the chinese people have spoken highly of the brilliant achievements our people have made in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung." he noted that, in the name of the chinese government and people, premier chou en-lai warmly welcomed and gave full support to the five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung on june 23. "this is an extremely great encouragement to the korean people in their struggle," he added.

in china the members of the vacationist group, he said, deeply felt that the chinese people treasured the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties and the two peoples of korea and china. "we will exert ourselves to further strengthen the friendship and unity of the two parties and the two peoples of korea and china," kang hyon su declared.

in his speech, comrade shen chien said that the friendly visit to china by the vacationist group of the korean workers' party contributed positively to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties and the two peoples of china and korea.

comrade shen chien said that, during their visit, the korean comrades spoke highly of the achievements won by the people of various nationalities in china in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao and the party central committee. "this is a tremendous encouragement

to us," he said. "we the chinese people are determined, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to build their socialist motherland into a stronger and more prosperous country and do their utmost to strengthen the revolutionary friendship between the two parties and the two people of china and korea."

comrade shen cnien noted, president kim il sung made an important speech on june 23 this year, putting forward the new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. "the chinese people firmly support the korean people's just struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland," he added. "the korean people will certainly surmount every obstacle in their road of advance and materialize their sacred national aspirations without outside interference. korea's beautiful mountains and rivers extending three thousand li will surely be reunified."

comrade shen chien sincerely wished the heroic korean people new and greater successes in their socialist revolution and construction.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Korea, Malaysia Establish Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 30, 1973)

a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the democratic people's republic of korea and malaysia was signed in djakarta today, according to kcna.

the communique was signed by the two countries' ambassadors to indonesia on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND MALTA

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Gives Last Performance in Malta

(NCNA-English Valletta, Jun. 28, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china gave its last performance in malta this evening.

dominic mintoff, prime minister of malta, saw the performance.

present also were dr. anton buttigieg, maltese minister of justice and parliamentary affairs; miss agatha barbara, minister of education and culture; dr. albert v. hyzler, minister of development; l. sant, minister of public building and works; and government officials, parliament members and noted figures in various circles in malta.

they were accompanied by yu chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in malta, and yuan tung-lin, leader, and li kuo-liang, deputy leader, of the shanghai troupe.

at the 'show's close, all performers assembled on the stage and waved flowers and colourful ribbons in farewell before a streamer bearing the slogan in maltese "long live the friendship between the maltese and chinese people." prime minister dominic mintoff walked onto the stage amidst stormy applause, shook hands with each of the performers and congratulated them on their successful performance. he presented a souvenir to the troupe and a bouquet to its leader. after he had a photograph taken with all performers, the national anthems of china and malta were played.

long after the curtain fell, many spectators were still reluctant to leave. they talked with members of the troupe. one of them said, "may our cultural exchange and friendship be strengthened."

this morning, the shanghai troupe gave a matinee specially for 1,500 maltese students and schoolchildren. at the end of the performance, minister agatha barbara said: "this is a clear and positive indication of friendship from the people of china to the maltese people." two representatives of the young audience presented the chinese acrobats with gifts.

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit to Malta

(NCNA-English Valletta, Jun. 30, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china wound up its six-day performance tour of malta and left here for london this evening.

on the evening of june 29, yu chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in malta, gave a reception to the shanghai acrobatic troupe. among the more than 200 guests present were dr. anton buttigieg, deputy prime minister and minister of justice and parliamentary affairs, miss agatha barbara, minister of education and culture, dr. albert v. hyzler, minister of development, and other government officials, members of parliament, prominent figures in cultural, trade and press circles and maltese working personnel who had helped the troupe in its performances. diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to malta were also present.

at the reception, minister barbara, on behalf of the government and people of malta, presented a gift to the shanghai acrobatic troupe. she expressed the hope that the friendship and unity between malta and china would be strengthened. on accepting the gift, troupe leader yuan tung-lin expressed gratitude to the maltese government and people.

during its stay here, the chinese troupe gave four performances to audiences totalling 6,000. it also visited the national museum, the palace of armoury and ancient castles reflecting the maltese people's glorious history of struggle for independence.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

the romanian military delegation led by colonel general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff, wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking by air this morning on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the romanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by li ten-sheng, director of the general

political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of departments concerned, including tsao li-huai, pan yen, yang chen, kao ti-chien, chen hsiang, pan yung-ti and wang ming-hsiu.

present at the airport were octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim, and colonel ioan dubesteanu, military attache, of the romanian embassy in peking.

senior colonel kang song chol, military attache, and captain li sang u, deputy military attache, of the korean embassy here, were present.

Romanian Friendship Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

the 12-member romanian friendship tourist group led by sandu nicolae, secretary of the romanian communist party committee of tulcea county, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

it was seen off at the airport by cheng chih-ping, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and others.

vasile chitic and liviu-viorel cucu, second secretaries of the romanian embassy in peking, were present.

during its stay in china, the romanian friendship tourist group visited peking, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, kueilin, changsha and shaoshan, and were accorded a warm and friendly reception by local people.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the rwandan trade delegation led by niyonzima maximilien, national deputy and president of the council of the administration of the trafipro cooperative, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by tsai hsin-teh, general manager of the china national light industrial products import and export corporation, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

present at the airport were rwandan ambassador to china kabanza innocent and embassy officials.

while in peking, the rwandan delegation visited factories, a people's commune, scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

a sudanese government economic and trade delegation led by ibrahim moneim mansour, minister of finance and national economy, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned cheng chung, hsueh na, wang pu-ching and hu wei-hsin.

also present were abdelwahab zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china, his wife, and diplomatic officials of the sudanese embassy here.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Holds Talks with Sudanese Minister in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, held talks here this afternoon with ibrahim moneim mansour, minister of finance and national economy of the sudan and leader of the sudanese economic and trade delegation.

taking part in the talks on the sudanese side were members of the delegation ahmed abdul halim, gaafar hassan, yousif mohamed abdulla, el sheikh abdul gadir ali and mubarak imam, as well as sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of agriculture and forestry and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries wang ming-chun, cheng chung, wang pu-ching and hu wei-hsin.

Sudanese Economic and Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the sudanese economic and trade delegation led by minister of finance and national economy ibrahim moneim mansour.

among the guests were sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin, his wife and embassy officials.

attending the banquet were vice-minister of foreign affairs fu hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang ming-chun, cheng chung, wang pu-ching, hu wei-hsin, hsueh na, chu chuan-hsien, ma hsueh-kuei, chiu wen-min, li chiao and chang hsing-chiao.

in his toast, minister pai hsiang-kuo praised the achievements made by the sudanese people under the leadership of president nimeri in eradicating colonialist forces, smashing foreign subversive attempts, defending their national independence and state sovereignty, strengthening the national unity and developing the national economy.

the chinese and sudanese people, he added, have forged a profound militant friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he expressed the belief that the visit of the sudanese economic and trade delegation to china would contribute positively to the furtherance of the friendly cooperation and economic and trade relations between the two countries.

in reply, sudanese minister mansour said: "the long history of struggle has linked our two peoples together, who are fighting side by side to safeguard national independence and unity, defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy and support the struggles of various peoples."

"we rejoice at the daily growth of the friendship and friendly relations of cooperation between the sudanese and chinese people and between the two countries," he added. "these relations are being constantly consolidated and developed in the political, economic and cultural spheres on the basis of equality, mutual respect and militant friendship."

the banquet was full of warm expressions of friendship.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Group of Members of Parliament Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

the swedish group of members of parliament led by sture ericson left here today for southern part of china before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were hsieh li and li pao-cheng, and other leading members of departments concerned.

also present was sven hirdman, charge d'affaires a.i. of the swedish embassy in china.

Chinese Delegation to UN Environment Program Council Session Visits Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jun. 30, 1973)

after attending the first session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme in geneva, the chinese delegation to the session, headed by pi chi-tung, paid a friendly visit to sweden from june 24 to june 30, at the invitation of the swedish government.

the delegation visited a number of environment protecting installations and the relevant research institutes here in the capital and in goteborg, the second largest city of sweden. they were warmly received by the hosts.

swedish minister of agriculture ingemund bengtsson and the swedish foreign ministry feted the chinese delegation separately.

wang tu-ming, chinese ambassador to sweden, gave a reception yesterday evening for the delegation's visit to the country. among those present was minister bengtsson.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Peking Volleyball Team Pays Friendly Visit to Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jun. 30, 1973)

the peking men's and women's volleyball team of china had friendly matches with the men's team of the syrian internal security forces and the syrian national women's volleyball team here yesterday.

the matches were held under the auspices of syrian minister of the interior ali zaza, with an atmosphere of chinese-syrian friendship prevailing throughout.

among the more than 1,500 spectators were assistant interior minister brigadier general s. anbari, chairman of the sports federation of the syrian internal security forces brigadier general salim jaradeh, and chairman of the syrian volleyball federation ahmed saneh.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin was also present.

prior to this, the chinese team visited aleppo, latakia and hama provinces where it was warmly welcomed and received by local military and government leaders and leading members of sports organizations. the team had friendly matches with the men's and women's volleyball teams in the three provinces.

the chinese team arrived here on june 20 at the invitation of the syrian general sports federation.

Chinese Volleyball Team Leaves Syria for Italy

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jul. 1, 1973)

the peking men's and women's volleyball team left here for italy this morning after visiting syria.

ahmed saneh, chairman of the syrian volleyball federation, and a number of syrian men and women players saw the chinese team off at the airport.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin was also present.

the chinese ambassador gave a reception yesterday for the chinese team's visit to syria. responsible members of syrian sports organizations, the director of the department of asia and africa of the syrian foreign ministry, syrian friends and men and women volleyball players attended the reception.

ahmed ridha asfahani, secretary general of the syrian general sports federation, gave a reception for the chinese team on the evening of june 29. in their speeches at the reception, asfahani and leader of the chinese team wang fu-yung hailed the militant friendship between the syrian and chinese peoples strengthened in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and zionism. they praised the friendly cooperation between syria and china in the field of sports.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Peking Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Tunis

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team with li ta-wei as its leader and chang chi-hsiang as deputy leader arrived in tunis on june 28 for a friendly visit to tunisia, according to a report from that city.

the chinese team was greeted at the airport by abdel jaoued mzoughi, president, and abdel hamid reguez, vice-president, of the national basketball association of tunisia.

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Gymnastics Team Back from Visits to USA and Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1973)

the chinese gymnastics team with kung ke-fei as its leader and lu wen-chun and yin hsi-nan as its deputy leaders returned to peking yesterday after friendly visits to the united states of america and canada.

it was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, chen hsien, kuo lei and hu hung-fan, as well as sportsmen.

also present were w.g. saywell, first secretary of the canadian embassy in peking, and w.f. rope, official of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Delegation of Vietnamese Insurance Company Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

the delegation of the viet nam insurance company left here by train for home today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

chen hsi-yu, chinese vice-minister of finance, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation yesterday with all members of the delegation led by ho trac, deputy general manager of the viet nam insurance company.

le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned keng tao-ming, tien yi-nung, yang che-hsing and sung kuo-hua.

the delegation arrived here on june 25 as guests of the people's insurance company of china and held friendly talks with the host company.

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves for Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 1, 1973)

a fifty-member wuhan acrobatic troupe led by shen chien (leader) and hsia chu-hua (deputy leader) left here for the democratic republic of viet nam by train this morning.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army and the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee pan chen-wu, chang yu-hua and chiang wen, leading members of provincial and municipal departments as well as literary and art workers.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Economic Mission Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1973)

yu chiu-li, minister of the chinese state planning commission, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the yugoslav economic mission led by dr. borisav jovic, member of the federal executive council and director general of the federal social planning institute.

milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires ad interim of the yugoslav embassy in peking, attended the banquet.

present on the occasion were ku ming, vice-minister of the chinese state planning commission, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned wang ming-hsiu, chen hsien, wang pin, sung ke-chiang, wang pin-ching, chen chi-hsien and li cheng-jui.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

speaking at the banquet, minister yu chiu-li said that new development has been made in recent years in the bilateral relations between china and yugoslavia on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the friendly cooperation in the fields of politics, economy and culture is fruitful and trade between the two countries is constantly expanding, he said. the minister expressed the belief that the current visit to china of the yugoslav economic mission will surely further promote the economic and trade relations between the two countries and enhance the friendship between the people of the two countries.

in reply, director general jovic reviewed the achievements made in recent years in the development of economic, trade and other relations between yugoslavia and china. the bilateral relations between our two countries are established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, he said. and it is the common desire of the people of the two countries to continue developing such relations. he hoped that the current visit will make positive contributions to further strengthening the relations of cooperation between yugoslavia and china and to enhancing the friendship between the two peoples.

the yugoslav economic mission arrived here at noon today. it was greeted at the airport by vice-ministers ku ming and chen shu-fu. present at the airport were also milorad bozinovic, charge d'affaires a.i. of the yugoslav embassy here, and han ju ro, commercial counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 13, 1973 No. 5414

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* NATIONAL *
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CYL CONGRESSES

Kwangtung, Tsinghai, Ninghsia, Kiangsi, Tibet Call CYL Congresses, Elect New Leading Organs

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 30, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, June 29, 1973) Five provinces and regions including Kwangtung, Tsinghai, Ninghsia, Kiangsi and Tibet, called their CYL Congresses during the period from June 7 through 28 and respectively elected the 5th CYL Kwangtung Provincial Committee, the 5th CYL Tsinghai Provincial Committee, the 3rd CYL Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region Committee, the 8th CYL Kiangsi Provincial Committee and the 2nd CYL Tibet Autonomous Region Committee. Taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, the congresses of these five provinces and regions conscientiously studied the series of Chairman Mao's directives on criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and on youth work, made revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, summed up and exchanged experience in CYL work, and discussed the future tasks. The congresses were filled with a warm atmosphere of vigor and vitality. They fully reflected the mental outlook of the broad masses of young people fighting in unity after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Comrades Ting Sheng (丁盛), First Secretary of the CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee, Chang Chiang-lin (张江霖), Second Secretary of the CCP Tsinghai Provincial Committee, K'ang Chien-min (康健民), First Secretary of the CCP Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region Committee, She Chi-te (余积德), Secretary of the CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee, and Jen Jung (任荣), First Secretary of the CCP Tibet Autonomous Region Committee, separately attended the congresses of the respective provinces and regions. The responsible comrades of these five provinces and regions separately spoke at the congresses, extending warm congratulations on the holding of these congresses.

While these congresses were in session, the delegates, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," conscientiously studied the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and penetratingly criticized the criminal acts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly attempting to change the Party's basic line and policies, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. In excitement, they reviewed the fighting course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and happily talked about the excellent situation of the current criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement and of youth work. They deeply felt that: After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the cadres and the broad masses in various provinces and regions have deeply changed their mental outlook, continuously raised their level of consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line and in the continuation of the revolution, and further aroused their enthusiasm in socialism. Warmly answering Chairman Mao's call, the broad masses of educated youth go to the mountain and rural areas, go through tempering and grow up in the vast countryside and have made contributions toward building a socialist new countryside. Fighting on various fronts, the broad masses of CYL members and young people take an active part in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" movements, playing the role of a shock team.

Through reading and study and after carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, the delegates further raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and expressed their determination to go on making the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement a success, to conscientiously carry out the Party's various policies, to strengthen revolutionary unity and to win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The congresses of these five provinces and regions separately issued calls, requestiong that the CYL organizations at all levels must actively lead the CYL members and the young people to develop the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study, to make strenuous efforts in studying the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao, and to carry out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement continuously and penetratingly; they must organize the CYL members and the young people to actively respond to Chairman Mao's call, to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants and to adhere firmly to the correct orientation of going to the mountain and rural areas; the CYL organizations at all levels must, under the leadership of the Party organizations, continue to carry out properly ideological and political work for the educated youth sent to the countryside further put the policy toward educated youth into effect, show concern for and take care of the educated youth sent to the countryside and bring their role into full play, so that they will grow up healthily; the CYL organizations at all levels must under the Party's leadership go further to strengthen the building of the CYL and actively carry out various kinds of activities suited to the characteristics of the young people.

Before and after the session, the delegates to the congresses of these five provinces and regions were organized to carry out educational activities.

The delegates of Kwangtung visited the former site of the Peasant Movement Institute in Canton sponsored by Chairman Mao many years ago, heard reports by the heroic and exemplary personalities among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and took part in manual labor. In Tsinghai Province, the delegates heard reports by the veteran fighters of the Red Army, the old workers and old poor peasants and the combat heroes, visited the tomb of Comrade Men Ho (门合), a good cadre who defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and heard accounts of Comrade Men Ho's heroic deeds. The delegates of Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region visited an exhibition of the "Rent Collection Courtyard" in clay figurines, heard reports made by the old workers, old poor peasants and revolutionary forerunners on their past sufferings and today's happiness, and participated in agricultural productive labor. The delegates of Kiangsi Province visited the Exhibition Hall of the History of Revolution in Kiangsi Province, the former site of the Command Headquarters of the "August 1" Nan-ch'ang Uprising, and the Memorial Hall of Revolutionary Martyrs, and heard accounts given by the veteran fighters of the Red Army on the brave deeds of the revolutionary forerunners in following Chairman Mao to make revolution in the past. The delegates of Tibet visited the Exhibition Hall of the Revolution in Tibet and heard reports made by the poor and lower-middle peasants (herdsmen) and the combat heroes. Through these activities, the delegates received profound class education and education in line and in revolutionary traditions.

In accordance with the five requirements laid down by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution and after full fermentation and consultation, the delegates to the congresses of these five provinces and regions elected and formed the CYL leading organs of their respective provinces and regions. As a result of the elections and with the approval of the Party committees of these provinces and regions, Liang Hsiu-chen (f. 梁秀珍), Liu Chün-i (刘均益) and Lai Shih-i (赖诗逸) were elected secretaries and Teng Hui-ch'iang (邓惠强), Liao Pi-hsin (f. 廖碧新), Ch'en Ch'ang-ch'ing (f. 陈长卿) and Li Chih-t'ien (李志添) deputy secretaries of the CYL Kwangtung Provincial Committee; Liu Ming-ch'ien (刘明乾) and Lu-chia-ts'ai-jang (鲁加才让, Tibet nationality) were elected secretaries and Liu Shu-jung (刘树荣), Huang Ch'un-yen (f. 黄春燕) and Tseng-ch'ia (f. 增卡, Mongol nationality) deputy secretaries of the CYL Tsinghai Provincial Committee; Li Chen-jung (李振荣), An Chien-kuo (安建国), Hai Sheng-lien (f. 海生莲, Hui nationality) and Ch'en Jui-hsiang (陈瑞祥) were elected secretaries and T'u-men-wu-li-chi (图门乌力吉, Mongol nationality) and Wang Yün-fei (f. 王云飞, Hui nationality) deputy secretaries of the CYL Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region; Chiang Tso-chou (姜佐周) was elected secretary and Wang Fu-sheng (王福生), Hu Chü-fen (f. 胡菊芬), Kao Tung-mei (f. 高冬梅), Ts'ao Hsiao-feng (f. 曹筱凤) and Sheng Ch'ang-sheng (盛长生) deputy secretaries of the CYL Kiangsi Provincial Committee; To-chi-ts'ai-jang (多吉才让, Tibet nationality) was elected secretary and Mi-chi (f. 米吉, Tibet nationality), Chia-pao (加保, Tibet nationality) and Wu Yü-p'ing (f. 吴毓萍) deputy secretaries of the CYL Tibet Autonomous Region Committee.

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YOUTH WORK

It Is Imperative To Show Concern for the Growth of the Younger Generation

by

Wen Chüeh (闻觉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 30, 1973)

Today, twenty years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao warmly pointed out to the broad masses of the young people and those responsible for youth work: The young people must be "good physically, good in study and good in work."

This important directive represents the deep concern shown by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the younger generation and the expectations and demands they have placed on the young people.

We are glad to see that: In the past 20 years, the broad masses of the young people, firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's "three-good" directive, have been steeled and brought up in the three great revolutionary movements. Particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary teen-agers and children have warmly responded to the great leader Chairman Mao's call by actively plunging themselves into the great storms of the class struggle. Large groups of the Red Guards have become brave trailblazers and rendered meritorious service to the revolution. They themselves have also been tempered and tested in the revolution. Since the launching of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the broad masses of the young people have conscientiously read works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and criticized the bourgeoisie, thereby raising their level of consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line. In schools, they strive to be "good physically, good in study and good in work." Coming out of the school, they consciously integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and vigorously fight on the various fronts of socialist revolution and construction, making contributions to the motherland and the people.

Today, while penetratingly carrying out the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, we study once again Chairman Mao's "three-good" directive and find it incomparably intimate to us. Reviewing the struggles between the two classes and between the two lines in youth work in the past 20 years, we understand more clearly that: Chairman Mao's "three-good" directive represents the direction in which the young people should exert themselves. Only by fulfilling the "three-good" directive can the young people have a firm, correct political orientation, have the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, and can they become successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution who can withstand the storms. Experience tells us that conscientiously implementing the "three-good" directive and fostering the teen-agers and children in the outlook of the proletariat is of vital significance in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism.

In accordance with the outlook of what class should we foster the young people? This has always been an acute struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. Chairman Mao's "three-good" directive and the educational policy which he has formulated personally seek to enable the young people "to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture" and to become reliable successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type rabidly oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the "three-good" directive and the Party's educational policy, for the frenzied purpose of winning over the young people from the hands of the proletariat and preparing conditions for restoring capitalism. No matter how diversified their tactics may be--they may vigorously advocate "intellectual culture is primary" and "put the marks in command," or trumpet the "theory of genius," or vilify the sending of educated young people to mountain and rural areas as "another form of reform through labor,"--they seek to hinder the young people from developing morally, intellectually and physically and to undermine the integration of the young people with the workers and peasants, so as to cheat the young people, poison them and make use of them and to attain their sinister purpose of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing their counter-revolutionary comeback. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has won a great victory, and the sinister tricks of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have been totally uncovered. But, we must remember this historical experience forever.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In order to conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's "three-good" directive, we must firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and penetratingly criticize the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line pushed by the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In the course of making deep-going criticism, we must build up our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and to draw a clear dividing line between the correct line and the wrong line.

The "three-good" directive embodies the eager hopes Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have pinned on the young people. "The young people are at the age of physical growth." Without strong bodies, they cannot be fighters and trail-blazers in the three great revolutionary movements. They get strong bodies solely through hard training at the age of physical growth. Good health is a prerequisite to being good in study and in work. The most active and effective method of getting good health is to take part constantly in physical training and to make proper arrangements for recreation, sports and rest. They not only must perseveringly and regularly take part in training in the playfields and gymnasiums, but also must daringly go to train themselves in rivers, lakes and the sea, in the storm and in the snow-clad wilderness. Schools, factories, mines and villages must adopt means appropriate to the young people, carry out various kinds of creational and athletic activities, and other activities such as military training and field camping. In the course of these activities, they must pay attention to rest and hygiene.

The young people are also at the age of intellectual development. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The young people should put the firm, correct political

orientation in the first position." They must learn class struggle well which is a main subject of study, conscientiously read works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, gradually master the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, courageously receive training in the storms of the three great revolutionary movements and firmly take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. They must strenuously and doggedly study culture and scientific techniques for the purpose of building the great motherland and realizing the far-reaching ideal of communism. Lenin pointed out: "Only by enriching their minds with the whole wealth of knowledge created by mankind can they become communists." To build our country into a powerful socialist nation, we must organize the young people to master the newest scientific techniques, to have a good grasp of the skills of construction and to strive to make themselves both red and expert.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." Today, on the various fronts of socialist construction in our country, hundreds of millions of the people are working hard to translate their ideal into reality. The broad masses of the young people form the most active and vital force among them. To be good in work, they must--under the guidance of the Party's directives and policies--bring their role as vanguards and shock troops into play and advance bravely in the face of difficulties; they must dare to think, to act, to speak out and to make creations: dare to fight against evil practice in the revolutionary spirit of swimming against the tide. The educated young people who have gone to the mountain and rural areas must establish the idea of taking root in the countryside and making revolution all their life for building a socialist new countryside. They must serve the people wholeheartedly and make uncommon achievements at their positions of commonplace work. Having achieved results, they should all the more remain modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation. Young people have to study and work, but they are at the age of physical growth. Therefore, full attention must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation, sports and rest." We must show concern for the young people and see to it that they are good physically, good in study and good in work. These three good aspects promote one another, and none of them is dispensable.

Being young, the youth lack political experience and experience in social life. However, precisely because they are young, they are full of vigor and vitality. We must consciously foster them and turn them into relatively skilled successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. The leading groups at all levels must perseveringly combine the old, the middle-aged and the young together. The old comrades must teach, help and lead the new comrades. The old must lead the new and teach their experience to the young people. In the Yangtze River, the oncoming waves push forward those in front of them. It is in this way that the history of world civilization develops with each wave pushing forward the other before it, is inherited generation after generation and is carried forward and glorified. All departments, factories, villages,

communes, production teams and neighborhood communities must also take charge of this as a matter of major importance and provide essential conditions for enabling the young people to be good physically and be good in study and in work. They not only must show concern for them politically and make proper arrangements for them in work and in everyday life, but also must provide convenient conditions for them in cultural studies and in recreation and rest. A good job done in this aspect of work will play a tremendous role in helping the young people grow up and in raising their level of consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line and the continuation of the revolution.

Today, in studying afresh Chairman Mao's "three-good" directive, we must carry it through to a further extent, show concern from all quarters for the growth of the younger generation, and struggle strenuously for bringing up millions upon millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution.

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PARTY BUILDING

Large Groups of Advanced Elements of Minority Nationalities Admitted into the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 30, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, June 29, 1973) Under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's thought on Party building, large groups of communist-minded advanced elements of various minority nationalities in our country have joined the great Chinese Communist Party during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement. As a result, the Party organizations in various minority nationalities areas have further grown and progressed and the situation of revolution and production has become better and better.

According to statistics, in such provinces and autonomous regions as Sinkiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Kwangsi and Ninghsia, more than 143,000 new Party members have been recruited from among the people of various minority nationalities since 1969. In many of the remote frontier areas inhabited by minority nationalities where there were no Party organizations in the past, there are now Party members and basic-level Party organizations. A great number of the proletarian advanced elements of some minority nationalities that have a small population have also been admitted into the Party.

In our country, the Tulung nationality has only 2,700 people or more, and they mainly live in compact communities in Kungshan Tulung and Nu Autonomous Hsien, Yunnan Province. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, 50 outstanding elements of the Tulung nationality in this hsien have joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Pashui commune, T'ungte hsien, Hainan Tibet Autonomous Chou, Tsinghai Province, is situated in a remote corner on the grassland. Only four of its 13 brigades formerly had Party organizations. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune Party committee strengthened Party building work among the minority nationalities and actively and prudently recruited Party members from the Tibetans. Now each of the brigades in this commune has its Party group.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the CCP committee of Loch'eng hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, sent more than 300 cadres to the remote communes in the mountain areas where the Mulao lived in compact communities to carry out education in ideology and political line deeply among the Mulao masses. Large groups of Mulao activists have been fostered. Now, in this hsien, more than 450 proletarian advanced elements among the Mulaos have been admitted into the Party.

In the course of recruiting new Party members, the Party organizations in many areas inhabited by minority nationalities pay attention to admitting workers and outstanding women of minority nationalities into the Party. In four hsien, namely, Kuyuan, Haiyuan, Hsichi and Chingyuan, in Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, over 30 percent of the Party members recruited from the Huis last year were women.

Among these new Party members recruited from among the minority nationalities in various parts of the country, many are emancipated slaves and serfs and their children who experienced great hardships in the old society. They warmly love the Party, Chairman Mao and the new society and have implacable hatred for the old society. During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, they stood tests and training and raised their level of consciousness in the class struggle and struggle in line and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They actively asked for permission to join the Party organization and took the strife for the communist cause as their life-long career. Adopting the methods of holding study classes, running political evening schools and teaching Party lessons, the Party organizations in various localities educated them more intensively in ideology and political line, organized them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and paid attention to sending them to brave the storm and face the world in the course of the mass struggle and helping them go on raising their communist consciousness before admitting them into the Party step by step and in a planned way.

The Party organizations at all levels in Hungho Hani and Yi Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, have since 1972 held more than 660 study classes, attended by more than 25,000 entrants among activists of minority nationalities. After study, more than 2,000 outstanding elements of minority nationalities have been admitted into the Party.

During the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, Ssu-ma-i-t'u-erh-ti, a Uighur commune member of the No. 6 brigade in Pahoch'i commune in Shule hsien, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, diligently read Chairman Mao's works and actively criticized the revisionist line and the counter-revolutionary criminal act of the swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. He raised his consciousness and actively applied for Party membership. Yu-su-fu-wu-la-yin, secretary to the Party branch of the brigade Party branch, warmly helped him, constantly explained to him the nature, the program and the tasks of the Party, and also helped him vigorously transform his world outlook in the course of actual struggle. Warmly fostered and educated by the Party organization, Ssu-ma-i-t'u-erh-ti made very fast progress. In February of this year, he was gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

The admission of large groups of proletarian advanced elements of various minority nationalities into the Party organizations has further cemented the relations between the Party and the masses of minority nationalities. This enables the Party organizations in areas of minority nationalities to work with greater vitality and vigor, to grow and progress, and to play a better role as fighting citadels in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In Tena production team, Fenghuang commune, Pama Yao Autonomous Hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, the commune members of the Yao, Chuang and Han nationalities were formerly separated from one another by a certain kind of barrier. Later, new Party members were recruited and a Party group was set up

in this production team. The Party members acted on Chairman Mao's teachings, penetratingly carried out ideological and political work, and strengthened unity among nationalities. Under the leadership of the Party members, the commune members of these three nationalities worked with concerted efforts and carried out revolution and production enthusiastically.

In Kuyuan area in Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, 1,037 new Party members were recruited in the past few years. The local basic-level organizations intensified training and education for them, and organized them to improve the organizational life of the Party and make criticism and self-criticism constantly, thus enabling them to play more properly the exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements. Now, in this area, many new Party members of the Hui nationality have been elected by the masses to take up leading posts in brigades, production teams, CYL organizations and militia organizations.

Ch'iang-pa, a Tibetan deputy group leader in the bench work shop of Lhasa Motor Plant, Tibet, and a new Party member, got together with the Tibetan and Han workers of the shop to organize a spare-time reading group to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. This led the workers of the whole shop to read and study more properly and to carry out the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement penetratingly.

The Menbas living in Titung people's commune, Mot'o hsien, Tibet, were formerly vilified by the three reactionary manorial lords as "barbarians" and driven into the remote mountains and primitive forests to lead the life by slashing and burning. Now, five of the Menbas in this commune have been gloriously admitted into the Party. Led by the local Party organization and helped by the local PLA unit, they led the masses to actively build the frontier-land. As a result, grain output in this commune has surpassed the "Program" for two years in succession, and the outlook of the commune has undergone a tremendous change.

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Party Committee of Dairen Diesel Engine Plant Adopts Measures for Further Raising the Fighting Strength of Party Organization

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 28, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch, Shenyang, June 27, 1973) By strengthening Party building in conjunction with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of the Dairen Diesel Engine Plant has further raised the fighting strength of the Party organization. The communists of the whole plant have more consciously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and played the exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

In the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party branch of the metalwork shop of this plant, by organizing the Party members to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao and to study the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, has raised their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line. With over 30 Party members of the whole workshop vigorously uniting and leading the masses to make revolutionary mass criticism, the situation of the revolution and production in the whole workshop has become better and better. The Party committee of the factory has summed up and popularized the experience of the Party branch of the metalwork shop in strengthening Party building in conjunction with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and adopted measures to enable the communists of the whole factory to undergo a more proper course of tempering in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, thus continuously raising the fighting strength of the Party organization.

Over the past year, the Party committee of the Dairen Diesel Engine Plant has organized more than 30 sessions of study class for the committee members of the Party branch and also trained a group of tutors. The Party committee members lead and help the communists of the whole factory read and study seriously in the course of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. In this way, the Party members are enabled not only to strengthen their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, but also raise their consciousness in studying hard works by Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao.

Communist Chuang Shih-fang, an old worker in the foundry workshop, had difficulties with his studies as his cultural level was low. In order to master the theoretical weapon of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, he overcame difficulties with tenacity and studied hard the works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao. Now, he has finished reading works like the "Communist Manifesto," "Anti-Dühring," "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" etc. Because his theoretical knowledge has improved, Chuang Shih-fang is able to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in making deep-going criticism and repudiation of idealist transcendentali spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in correlation with realities. Spurred on by the Party members, the workers of this plant have now organized more than

140 political theory study groups. This has given a strong atmosphere to reading and studying in all workshops and squad units and impetus to the penetrating development of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

"The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemy." In compliance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, the Party committee of the Dairen Diesel Engine Plant paid great attention to raising the understanding of the Party members in the far-reaching significance of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and organized them to actively bring the masses into this struggle. Under the leadership of the Party committee, many Party members grasped the ultra-Rightist essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and deeply carried out revolutionary mass criticism together with the masses. For the sake of thoroughly criticizing the attack and vilification by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of the sending of educated youth to the mountain and rural areas, communist Kuo Pao-shan, an old worker in the machine tools workshop, personally brought the young workers of his unit to nearby rural villages to conduct investigations and through using the lively facts of educated young people rapidly maturing through rooting themselves in the rural villages, incisively exposed and criticized the fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. In this process, he also helped his wife get rid of the old idea of "rearing sons for support in old age" and establish the revolutionary thinking of "rearing children as an insurance against revisionism," and happily sent his eldest daughter to the countryside to join the ranks engaged in building a socialist new countryside.

Following the deep-going development of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and the rapid heightening of the workers' awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line, the Party committee of the Dairen Diesel Engine Plant noticed the emergence of groups of advanced persons. The Party committee members analyzed this situation and brought about favorable conditions for strengthening Party building. On the one hand they admitted into the Party 20 advanced elements that had complied with the requirements set for communists and at the same time, they publicized the good thinking and good work style of the workers to all communists and called on the Party members to learn humbly from the masses.

On one occasion, communist Chang Po, a technician, was given an assignment to design three new models of diesel engines. With the spirit of a willing pupil, he respected and learned the advanced thinking and practical experience of the working masses and finally relied on collective strength to work out the designs successfully. He made use of this fact to criticize relentlessly the reactionary "theory of genius" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and further affirmed taking the path of becoming one with the masses of workers. Recently, he again successfully designed a new model of diesel engine, thus making a new contribution to socialist construction.

In the course of learning from the masses, many Party members also periodically invited the masses to comment on their own performance in the criticism of

revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and the leading members of Party organization at all levels all went amidst the workers to listen to their views, and to conduct investigation and study, thus greatly cementing their link with the masses.

The Party committee of the Dairen Diesel Engine Plant has achieved pronounced results in strengthening Party building during the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. The awareness of the communists in adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been raised continuously, the function of the Party organization as a fighting citadel has further developed and the whole plant has won successive new victories in revolution and production. On the basis of an average increase of 33 percent per annum in production for three consecutive years, the output of this factory increased by 11.6 percent and the total output value by 30.6 percent in the first five months of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year, and the marked increase in output was accompanied by lower cost of production.

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Party Committee of No. 2 Colliery of Shihtsuishan Mining Bureau, Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, Seriously Conducts Education in Ideology and in Line Among Party Members

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 28, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Yinch'uan, June 27, 1973) In the course of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of No. 2 Colliery of the Shihtsuishan Mining Bureau, Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, through conducting education in ideology and in line among the Party members for raising their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line, have effectively strengthened Party thought building.

The Party committee of No. 2 Colliery have, in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, sensibly strengthened its leadership over the practice of reading and study by the basic-level cadres and Party members. The Party committee of the mine, through adopting such methods as the unified arrangement of the contents and progress of studies, the setting up of a system and the strengthening of guidance and assistance, has insured the basic-level cadres of the Party and the Party members respectively of eight hours and four hours of study per week to read, one by one, works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The principal leading members of the Party committee of the mine regularly go amidst the cadres and Party members to find out the progress of their studies, to give personal guidance and concrete help in solving the problems found in the course of study. Meanwhile, the basic-level cadres and Party members are selected and sent by stages and by groups to study, away from production, in reading classes operated by the Mining Bureau so as to raise incessantly their knowledge of Marxism.

The five members of the Party branch of the Machine Repairs Plant are all of worker's origin, but by overcoming the difficulties caused by their low cultural standard and busy work, and studying diligently works by Marx and Lenin such as the "Communist Manifesto" and "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," they have strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

Chairman Mao puts forward: "Practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." The Party committee of No. 2 Colliery of the Shihtsuishan Mining Bureau looks upon these "three musts and three don'ts" as the main contents when conducting education in line among Party members. Since last year, the Party committee of the mine has organized seven sessions of study class for committee members of basic-level Party branches, Party group leaders and new Party members to guide them in using these three basic principles pointed out by Chairman Mao as weapons to deeply criticize the conspiracy of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in practicing revisionism, creating splits, resorting to intrigues and plots in a vain attempt to basically alter the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and to restore capitalism.

Through studying, the broad masses of Party members have depened their comprehension of these three basic principles brought out by Chairman Mao, more consciously placed the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work above all other work and endeavored to strengthen Party thought building fundamentally.

The Party committee and various basic-level Party branches of No. 2 Colliery of Shihtsuishan have also universally set up educational groups made up of secretaries, committee members and Party-member workers for teaching Party lessons once every two months to the whole mine and once a month to the basic-level Party branches. The various basic-level Party branches have also organized in a planned manner the Party members to study the five requirements set for Party members and educated them to raise their political awareness and to consciously guide their own actions with the five requirements set for Party members. Through the education of Party lessons, the basic-level cadres and the broad masses of Party members have consciously strengthened Party building according to the demand of the proletarian vanguards. They have improved the organizational life of the Party and paid attention to conducting active struggle in ideology. The Party-member cadres at all levels participate in the Party group life in the capacity of ordinary Party members, and together with the Party members use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to criticize mistaken ideas, constantly overcome shortcomings, and help each other seek common improvement.

* * *

New Party Members in North China City Play Important Role

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 3, 1973)

the 16,000 people in tientsin's industry who were admitted into the communist party during the great proletarian cultural revolution have played an exemplary vanguard role in the socialist revolution and construction.

most of the new party members are outstanding workers -- veterans with decades of experience as well as young workers. many are women.

since they joined the party, they have studied marxism-leninism still harder. the more than 2,300 new party members in the 250 factories under the first bureau of machine building industry have all read chairman mao's five philosophical works. some have read "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the civil war in france", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism" and other marxist classics.

the new party members take the lead in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. on the basis of what she learned from marxist classics, young woman textile worker cheng kuei-ming wrote over 20 essays criticizing the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

guided by the line of unity and victory of the ninth party congress, the new party members unite with the masses in winning new victories in revolution and production.

chang tsai-chi, an open hearth furnace operator of the no. one steel mill, joined the party in 1970. he works very hard and always chooses difficult tasks. after careful observation and analysis he has grasped the laws of furnace operation and set many production records. his shift has overfulfilled state production plans many years running.

together with other members of his group, new party member liu jui-chiang at the metallurgical experimental plant pushed production up by 75 per cent. his group has been cited as an advanced unit in the plant.

many new party members have become leading cadres at various levels. carrying forward the party's glorious tradition these new cadres have persisted in taking part in productive labour and keeping in close contact with the masses. they modestly learn from veteran cadres and do their work well. more than 600 new party members in

the textile industry have become leading members of factories, workshops and work groups. along with the veteran cadres, they have worked as the backbone in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

PLA AND FARMING

Chinese Armymen Help Peasants with Farm Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army are helping people's communes and production brigades with summer harvesting, planting and field management.

the headquarters of p.l.a. units in all parts of china issued notices in early summer calling on the armymen to do such work while strengthening their preparedness against war, in the p.l.a.'s glorious tradition. the armymen studied once again chairman mao's teaching "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly."

large numbers of commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units in the peking, tsinan, nanking, wuhan, chengtu, kunming, lanchow and other areas have taken part in the busy summer field work. in kweichow province alone they have contributed 14,000 work days. armymen on the chungtien plateau and in the pilohsueh mountain area, yunnan province, have helped harvest wheat, transplant rice and hoe on 1,930 hectares. one unit on tungshan island, fukien province, and the local militiamen formed shock groups to complete summer harvesting and planting in good time. p.l.a. men guarding the nanking yangtze river bridge worked in the rain day and night, helping nearby communes bring in the harvest.

many p.l.a. units also sent technicians and machines to help communes and brigades repair farm machines and do other work. when a p.l.a. farm in the tapieh mountain area, anhwei province, learned that a neighbouring production brigade was expanding its rice acreage, it immediately sent two tractors to help.

while taking part in the harvesting, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters have modestly learned from former poor and lower-middle peasants and acquainted themselves with the new achievements of the communes in building the new socialist countryside.

MODEL CADRES

Child Laborer Turns Cadre

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 2, 1973)

"being a cadre, i must keep the fine qualities of the workers and strengthen my ties with them," said chang ai-hua, a child labourer before liberation and now a deputy-secretary of the shenghsien silk mill party committee in chekiang province and vice-chairman of the mill revolutionary committee. she often uses these words to spur herself on along the revolutionary road.

since she became a cadre in 1951, chang ai-hua has constantly joined the workers in productive labour. "she is a comrade close to our hearts," the workers said. older workers call her "ai-hua" and the younger ones call her "elder sister".

fiftythree-year-old chang ai-hua spends a great deal of time in the workshops and helps the workers solve their problems in production and sum up experience.

impurities in the water used by the mill affected the quality of silk at one time. she led the workers and technicians in making a thoroughgoing investigation and found the cause. as a result, the mill cleaned up its water storage pond and built a filter-well underneath the river from which it drew its water.

she likes to talk with the workers, listens to their suggestions attentively and encourages them to go forward in a creative spirit. with her help and direct participation, the workers and technicians made many innovations, which mechanized or automated some formerly hand-operated processes, without asking for new equipment from the state.

chang ai-hua loves her work. last summer she fell ill and was hospitalized. when workers and cadres came to see her, she asked in detail about the production and revolution in the mill. she said: "the good news you have brought lessens my pain."

during holiday periods she makes sure that other are free while she herself stays on duty in the mill.

she often eats with the workers, visits their homes or goes to stay for a few days with unmarried women workers in their dormitories so as to know them better.

born in a poor peasant family, chang ai-hua became a landlord's house-servant before liberation at the age of seven. when she was 13, she entered a silk mill and had to work 14 or 15 hours a day. one day she damaged

just one cocoon and the foreman brutally thrust her hands into the boiling water and scalded her.

after liberation, she joyously took part in political activities and helped improve the management of the mill by putting forward many useful proposals. when she was promoted to the post of deputy director of the mill in 1951, she anxiously asked the party secretary: "can i, an ordinary worker, do such a job?" the party secretary replied: "times are different. the status of the working class has changed. we need workers like you to lead the mill. don't be afraid. the party and the workers support you exclamation" workers encouraged her to do a good job. she studied politics and technique and quickly learned how to help manage the mill well.

chang ai-hua was admitted into the party in 1953. "without chairman mao and the communist party, we workers would have remained slaves. i dedicate my life to the cause of communism," she said.

there are many cadres like chang ai-hua in the shenghsien silk mill, which now ranks very high in the provincial silk industry. the value of its output last year was nearly seven times the pre-liberation figure. the silk produced is of the best quality.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

North China City Produces More Medicines for Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 3, 1973)

more than 30 kinds of new medicines have been produced in tientsin in the past few years for treating arthritis and other common and recurrent diseases in the rural areas.

after extensive investigations in north, northeast and northwest china, tientsin's 14 pharmaceutical plants and one research institute are increasing supplies to the countryside and reducing costs so as to serve the peasants better.

this is part of the national efforts to carry out chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

the workers, cadres and technicians in tientsin's pharmaceutical industry have worked in coordination for this purpose.

more than 400 technical innovations were adopted last year to improve work processes, making it possible to cut the costs of production.

the city's pharmaceutical plants now pack some of the medicines in small bottles, boxes or plastic bags for the convenience of the peasants and mobile medical teams.

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Hospital for Maonan People--One of China's Smallest Nationalities

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 2, 1973)

a hospital has been set up to serve the maonan people, one of china's smallest nationalities, who live in compact community in a mountainous area of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. they had no medical service before liberation.

more than 18,000 maonan people live in the hsianan commune in huanchiang county, northwestern kwangsi. cruelly oppressed and exploited by the reactionary kuomintang government the maonan people were reduced to extreme poverty and plagued by diseases in the old society. smallpox, cholera, measles and dysentery were rampant and took a heavy toll of lives. the population had dwindled to less than 10,000 by 1949, the year of liberation.

the communist party and the people's government sent a medical team and large amounts of medicines to the area after liberation to give the maonan people free medical care. as a result, the worst infectious diseases were brought under control.

a clinic was set up and later expanded into a hospital. doctors of han and chuang nationalities were sent in by the government and maonan medical workers were trained. a group of doctors from tientsin went to work in the hsianan commune's hospital during the great proletarian cultural revolution in response to the party's call on medical personnel going to the countryside. the number of medical workers in the hospital jumped from 12 to 22. they eagerly learned from each other in order to serve the maonan people better.

doctors of han and chuang nationalities diligently studied the maonan language and consulted with maonn medical workers on the use of local medicinal herbs. tan hsien-chi, a leading member of the hospital party branch who is a doctor of maonan nationality, spent his sparetime teaching han and chuang doctors medical terms and expressions to help in treating maonan patients. doctors of western medicine from tientsin and maonan doctors cooperated early this year in using herbs to set a fracture of the lower part of the right leg. bone union was successful.

following chairman mao's principle "put prevention first", the hospital often sends one-third of its medical workers to improve health work in production brigades. they carry out sanitation campaigns and popularize knowledge of hygiene among the peasants. one-third of the hospital's staff tours villages to give on-the-spot treatment and study common and recurrent diseases. the rest of the medical workers stay in the hospital to treat patients.

the commune hospital has helped improve the skill of the barefoot doctors in the brigades through short-term courses or individual guidance. with the help of the hospital, the brigades have set up their own pharmaceutical plants.

the hospital cooperates with the clinics in the brigades and health workers in production teams to give the peasants general medical check-ups, and prompt treatment when needed. this has helped reduce the incidence of diseases.

RIVER CONTROL

Inner Mongolia Tames Unruly River

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jul. 2, 1973)

north china's inner mongolian autonomous region has harnessed the unruly tahei river which used to overflow its banks every year and forced many villages to move away.

river tahei flows across chotzu county in the southern part of the autonomous region. in rainy seasons the river water usually flooded the fields over a wide area. in the past four decades an average of 60 hectares of farmland was turned into wasteland every year. some dykes were built along the banks of the river after liberation, but it was not brought under complete control until the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in 1970, in a new upsurge of the mass movement of learning from the pace-setting tachai brigade, the chotzu county party committee took the complete taming of the river as its central task in increasing farm production. faced with the problem of shortage of material and technicians, it studied once again chairman mao's teachings on the importance of relying on the masses and decided to go among the local people for suggestions.

the secretary and standing committee members of the county party committee three times visited the 16 communes in the river area and carried out detailed investigations. they were greatly impressed by the strong desire of the masses to transform the river. poor peasant chang chen, well on in his sixties, expressed the common feeling of the people when he told the county cadres, "let us tame the river in such a way that it benefits our posterity for generations to come".

the county cadres found that many communes and production brigades had already built stone dykes or dug hillside ditches to lead in river water for irrigation. with a work force of just 138 people, the shihmentzu production team of yintangtzu people's commune drove a 200 metres tunnel through a hillside, created 10 hectares of arable land and expanded the irrigated acreage by 66.7 hectares, all in a matter of a few months.

the mighty strength and determination of the masses added to the county cadres' enthusiasm. they eventually mobilized 10,000 commune members in a great river-taming battle. at first, three kinds of dykes were designed. but the river tamers proposed a great variety of dykes for different sections of the river in accordance with the different conditions. a "three-in-one" group of cadres, peasants and technicians began making a survey of the river bed, the rate of flow and the configuration of the hills on both banks. as a result eight more kinds of dykes were designed. this alone showed the county cadres how correct leadership in a mass movement becomes possible only by constantly drawing on the wisdom of the masses.

the people's communes and production brigades cooperated with one another according to the principle of "voluntary participation, mutual benefit and exchange of equal values". after two years of hard work, they shifted over four million cubic metres of earth and stone, erected stone dykes totalling 180 kilometres in length, built 98 sluice gates and more than 60 pumping stations, and created 1,300 hectares of new arable land. all this gave protection to 2,600 hectares of cropland and increased the irrigated area by 4,000 hectares.

now the river water is kept in its place by the two stretches of stone dykes that line its banks. behind the dykes lie large tracts of farmland criss-crossed by ditches. the commune members say with pride: "our long-cherished hope has come true within two years."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Works on Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife and embassy officials did farm work on the china-albania friendship people's commune yesterday.

chang shih-ta, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and the commune members warmly welcomed the albanian comrades-in-arms.

braving rain, the ambassador and other albanian comrades worked together with the commune members. after work, the chinese and albanian comrades had a dinner together in an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship between china and albania.

the albanian comrades were accompanied by wang ming-hsiu, deputy director of the departments of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and chi pao-shu, a leading member of the foreign affairs office of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

Albanian Ambassador to China Fetes Returning Delegation of People's Insurance Company of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a banquet here this evening for the delegation of the people's insurance company of china returning from a visit to albania. head of the delegation is keng tao-ming, general manager of the insurance company.

attending the banquet were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china, and leading members of other departments concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial, friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice Minister Chou Hua-min Meets Australian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min today met with billy mackin snedden, leader of the liberal party of australia, and his assistants principal secretary dr. john barton best and press secretary geoffrey david allen.

Chinese Friendship Tourist Group Gets Warm Welcome in Melbourne

(NCNA-English Melbourne, Jul. 2, 1973)

demonstrating their warm and deep friendship for the chinese people, many hundreds of australians in brisbane, sydney and melbourne have given the visiting chinese friendship tourist group a rousing welcome since it arrived in australia six days ago.

more than 300 people met the group when it arrived at tullarmarine airport, melbourne, last night.

after the welcome at the airport a reception for the visitors was held at noahs palm lake motor inn. more than 400 people attended the reception. edward f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), was also present.

j. lazarus, president of the victorian branch of the australia-china society, and dr. stilwell, national president of the australia-china society, delivered speeches of welcome at the reception. in reply, yueh tai-heng, leader of the group, thanked the hosts for their warm welcome.

Australian Liberal Party Leader Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

billy mackin snedden, leader of the liberal party of australia, and his wife left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned hsieh li and wu fan-wu.

present at the airport was r.w. cottrill, counsellor of the australian embassy in china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Sino-British Agreement on Chinese Exhibition of Archaeological Finds Signed in London

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 2, 1973)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the united kingdom of great britain and northern ireland concerning the exhibition of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china was signed here today. chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang and british parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs anthony royle signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were k.m. wilford, assistant under-secretary of state, eric viens, head of the department of cultural exchange, and r.m. evens, head of the far eastern department, of the foreign and commonwealth office.

hu ting-yi, counsellor, and some other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

according to the agreement, the chinese exhibition will be held in london from september 28, 1973 to january 23, 1974.

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Feted in London

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 2, 1973)

british parliamentary under-secretary of the department of environment eldon griffiths gave a reception at the lancaster house here this evening in honour of the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china on behalf of the british government.

speaking at the reception, eldon griffiths extended warm welcome to the troupe. he expressed the hope that the troupe's performance would be a success and would become a prelude to the cultural exchanges between the two countries in the years to come.

in a reply, yuan tung-lin, leader of the troupe, thanked the british government and people for their warm welcome and reception. he said that the troupe's visit to britain would help promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and british people and between their literary and art workers.

attending the reception were anthony royle, parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, k.m. wilford, assistant under-secretary of state, e.v. viens, head of the department of cultural exchange of the foreign and commonwealth office, r.m. evans, head of the far eastern department of the foreign and commonwealth office, lord trevelyan, vice president of the great britain-china committee, john keswick, former president of the sino-british trade council, roger bannister, chairman of the british sports council, and members of parliament and prominent figures in cultural, art and sports circles.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Agricultural Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 2, 1973)

the burmese agricultural delegation led by u ye goung, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry of the government of the union of burma, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on june 30, after touring nanking, soochow, shanghai and hangchow.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee lin li-ming and leading members of departments concerned.

tsang cheng-yi, a department director under the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, and burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife accompanied the delegation to shumchun.

Burmese National Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Peking for Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

the burmese national men's volleyball team led by manager u shwe zan aung left here by air this morning for sian, shanghai and hangchow.

while in peking, the burmese friends had friendly matches with the chinese national men's volleyball team and the tientsin team. they also visited the great hall of the people and toured places of historical interest.

Burmese National Men's Volleyball Team Leaves Sian for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Sian, Jul. 3, 1973)

the burmese national men's volleyball team led by manager u shwe zan aung wound up a visit to this northwest china city and left for shanghai by air today.

the burmese team arrived here yesterday. in the evening, the shensi provincial branch of the chinese volleyball association arranged a ceremony to welcome the burmese team. leading members of departments concerned under the provincial revolutionary committee hsiang tan, tien teh-lin, ku chih-lieh and sun mu-yi attended the ceremony and watched the friendly match between the guest team and the shensi provincial team.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and burma prevailed at the stadium.

the 2,000 spectators frequently applauded the sterling performance of both sides. the home team won 3:0.

earlier today the burmese guests visited the shensi provincial museum and places of historical interest. tien teh-lin, a leading member of the shensi provincial branch of the all-china sports federation, gave a reception in honour of the visitors.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Concludes Visit to Bassein, Burma

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Jul. 2, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation returned here on june 29 after a friendly visit to bassein, a city in southwest burma.

it arrived in bassein on june 26 and was warmly welcomed at the airport by lieutenant colonel aye khaing, president of the irrawaddy divisional sports and physical education committee, burmese table tennis players and students. the burmese youths greeted the chinese visitors with national music and traditional dances.

during their stay in bassein, the chinese players had three matches with burmese players and won by seven to two, six to one and five to two.

u chih hlaing, chairman of the irrawaddy divisional security and administration committee, watched the first match.

after each match, the chinese players gave an exhibition for the spectators. when the matches were over many spectators gathered at the entrance of the stadium to warmly see off the chinese players. some of them asked the chinese guests for their autographs.

apart from formal matches, arrangements had been made for joint practice by chinese and burmese players so that they could learn from each other, exchange experience and promote friendship between them.

on june 27 the chinese guests took a cruise on the auo win river in the suburbs of bassein. the players of the two countries had a merry get-together and by turns gave performances of songs and dances on the boat.

before the departure of the chinese delegation, lieutenant colonel aye khaing gave a tea party for the chinese visitors. hosts and guests exchanged souvenirs. bassein school pupils entertained the chinese guests with traditional burmese dances at the party.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

burundi ambassador to china albert shibura and mrs. shibura gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the independence day of the republic of burundi.

attending the reception were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, chang wen-pi, minister of water conservancy and power, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned ho ying, chen chieh, li ke, hsiao peng, chen wei-chi, ting hsi-lin, yang shou-shan, chou fa-yen, yu pu-hsueh, wang hao and ho kuang-kai.

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Journalists Delegation Concludes Visit to Canada

(NCNA-English Vancouver, Jul. 1, 1973)

the chinese journalists delegation with chu mu-chih as leader and wang chen and li po-ti as deputy leaders left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to canada at the invitation of the department of external affairs of the canadian government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by representatives of the department of external affairs, leading members of the canada-china friendship association and representatives of overseas chinese in vancouver, as well as officials of the chinese embassy to canada.

during their 16-day stay in canada, the chinese journalists travelled from the east to the west of this vast and beautiful country. they visited major cities of canada including ottawa, montreal, quebec city, toronto, edmonton, victoria and vancouver. they visited factories, farms, universities and schools, scientific and cultural institutions, and some scenic spots.

the delegation also visited gravenhurst, the native place of dr. norman bethune, a great internationalist and a great friend of the chinese people.

in ottawa, canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau, speaker of the senate muriel fergusson, secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp, and other ministers of the canadian government received the delegation and had friendly talks with them. ministers and senior officials of provincial and municipal governments as well as friends from various circles also accorded the chinese visitors warm reception.

the chinese journalists had wide and friendly contacts with their canadian colleagues across canada. they visited newspaper offices and the canadian broadcasting corporation. both the chinese and canadian journalists believed that the delegation's visit to canada would further promote friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and canadian peoples including the journalists of the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Visits Peking University

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

the iranian parliamentary delegation led by jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate, visited peking university this morning.

president sharif-emami and the other distinguished iranian guests were warmly greeted by chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee, and professors.

in the course of the visit, the visitors inquired in detail about china's proletarian revolution in education.

at the persian language class, they chatted amiably with the students in persian. speaking on behalf of the class, the monitor expressed welcome to the iranian guests and thanked them for bringing with them the profound friendship of the iranian people for the chinese people.

responding, president sharif-emami made a heartwarming speech. he encouraged the students to master the language faster so as to make contributions to further promoting the friendship between the people of iran and china.

he expressed the hope that the two countries would cooperate in educational work. his speech was warmly applauded.

the guests also saw several university-run factories and attended a theatrical performance and sports exhibition.

the distinguished iranian guests were accompanied on the visit by wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

yesterday, the iranian parliamentary delegation visited the palace museum and an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and had a discussion with chinese archaeologists.

Chou En-lai, Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meet Iranian Parliamentary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate of iran, and all members of the iranian parliamentary delegation he is leading.

the members of the delegation are vice-president of the national assembly javad saiid; senators and members of the national assembly ashraf ahmadi, ezaz nikpay, mostafa alamouti, ahmad bolouri, halakou rambod, mrs. zahra nabil, sadeq nasserzadeh, ali boroumand and miss shirin sharif-emami; and minister counsellor at the imperial ministry of foreign affairs mostafa namdar.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present.

also present were members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu hsin-yu and lo shu-chang, vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, chu chuan-hsien, lu jo-yi, hua li-ming and li chih-chieh.

Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Dance Drama in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

jaafar sharif-emami, president of the senate of iran, and the iranian parliamentary delegation he is leading attended a performance of the modern revolutionary dance drama "children of the grasslands" here the evening.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wu hsin-yu, member of the n.p.c. standing committee.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and embassy officials also attended.

in the past few days the distinguished iranian guests have visited peking university, the peking heavy electrical machinery plant, the chaoyang hospital and an art handicrafts exhibition, in the company of members of the n.p.c. standing committee wu hsin-yu, meng chi-mao and lo shu-chang. they were warmly welcomed by the people wherever they went. at peking university the distinguished guests inquired about china's proletarian revolution in education. they watched surgical operations performed under acupuncture anaesthesia at the chaoyang hospital.

the iranian guests also visited the palace museum and an exhibition of relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they had a discussion with chinese historians on the friendly visits in history between china and iran.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih Fete Hisao Kuroda and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), his wife kurodai and his party.

attending the banquet were vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the

china-japan friendship association and leading members of other organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, lin li-yun, ching pu-chun and li fu-teh.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the everlasting friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

prior to the banquet, kuo mo-jo and liao cheng-chih met with mr. hisao kuroda, his wife and his party. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 1, 1973)

the unearthed relics exhibition delegation of the people's republic of china with wang yeh-chiu as leader and ho yi-jan as deputy leader left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to japan.

it was sent off by bon shiraishi, torao miyakawa and other japanese friends, who are representatives of the japan-china cultural exchange association, the "asahi shimbun" and the national museum of tokyo.

present at the airport were also chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

during their stay in japan, members of the delegation visited tokyo, kyoto, nara, fukuoka and hokkaido as well as museums, universities, libraries, research institutes, ancient tombs and places of interest. they had talks with archaeologists, historians and calligraphers. the guests and hosts warmly praised the friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between the two countries in the past two thousand years and more.

in tokyo, the delegation leader wang yeh-chiu met prince takahito mikasanomiya, minister of home affairs and president of the national public safety commission musumi ezaki, and also kenzo nakajima, bon shiraishi and other well-known figures. wang yeh-chiu talked to an audience of about 500 on the excavation of the han tomb no. 1 at ma-wang-tui, changsha. the chinese guests upon invitation visited libraries including the archives and mausolea division of the imperial household agency, and the national document library.

in kyoto and nara, members of the chinese delegation exchanged experience with learned japanese men and workers who took part in the excavation of the takamatsuzuka tomb. in fukuoka, they visited the remains of taisaifu and a tomb with paintings and stone carvings. the historical relics they saw during the visit are valuable material for tracing the age-old cultural exchanges between china and japan.

the chinese guests called on the family of late mr. kenzo matsumura and paid tribute to the late rev. eijun otani.

before leaving, the delegation gave a cocktail party to thank japanese friends for their warm hospitality. among the over 300 people present were minister of home affairs musumi ozaki, permanent vice-minister of foreign affairs shinsaku hogen, director of the cultural agency kenji adachi and noted figures including kenzo nakajima, bon shiraishi, tomoo shirooka, yoshikatsu takeiri and seimin miyazaki.

Chinese Ocean Transport Friendship Delegation Calls on Japanese Transport Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 2, 1973)

chang kung-chen, head, and chiang po, deputy head, of the visiting chinese ocean transport friendship delegation, called on torasaburo shintani, japanese transport minister, and had a friendly talk with him this morning.

present on the occasion were koichi takabayashi, permanent vice-minister of the japanese transport ministry, and tooru sahara, director-general of the shipping bureau of the transport ministry.

yeh ching-hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

in the evening, the welcoming committee for the chinese ocean transport friendship delegation gave a cocktail party at hotel new otani, warmly welcoming the chinese delegation. more than 350 japanese friends from various circles attended the party.

also present were japanese transport minister torasaburo shintani and other officials of the transport ministry.

yeh ching-hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy, and wu pu-wen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and others were also at the party.

on behalf of the chairman of the welcoming committee aiichiro fujiyama and other inviting organizations, teji hagiwara delivered a welcoming speech. ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai headquarters of the japan international trade promotion association, proposed a toast. and chang kung-chen spoke at the party.

the party was immersed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese ocean transport friendship delegation arrived here on june 30 at the invitation of the japan international trade promotion association and other japanese organizations.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea with kang hyon su, member of the w.p.k. central committee and director of the political bureau of the ministry of public security, as leader, and li ul sol, member of the w.p.k. central committee, as deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit and vacation in china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

the group was given a warm send-off at the railway station by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, shih yi-chih, vice-minister of public security, and leading members of departments concerned, including shen chien, yang shou-shan and hsiao huang.

also present were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and korean embassy officials here.

while in peking, the korean comrades visited peking university and toured the summer palace.

Korean Architects Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

the korean architects delegation with li du il, secretary-general of the central committee of the union, as its leader, and li sung hun, standing committee member of the central committee of the union, as its deputy leader, wound up a friendly visit to china and entrained for home today.

seeing the korean comrades-in-arms off at the peking railway station were secretary-general ma ke-chin and standing council members yuan ching-shen and ho kuang-chien of the architectural society of china, as well as architects and staff members. sin gi do, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was present.

Vacationist Group of Korean Workers' Party Back in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 3, 1973)

the vacationist group of the workers' party of korea with kang hyon su as leader and li ul sol as deputy leader returned here today after a friendly tour and vacation in china.

the group was welcomed at the railway station by yui gi bok, member of the w.p.k. central committee and director of a department under the central committee; li jin su, minister of public security; colonel general chi byong hak, vice-minister of the people's armed forces; and kim gi hyon, vice-director of a department under the w.p.k. central committee.

charge d'affaires chang shu-yuan of the chinese embassy here was also present at the station to welcome the group.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

a delegation of the lao patriotic front led by nouhak phoumsavan, standing committee member of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, arrived here by train this afternoon.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the railway station by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and shen chien and hsiao huang.

present at the railway station were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and o. choizilsuren, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mongolian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MALTA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Maltese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this evening with the maltese delegation made up of joseph forace, maltese ambassador to china, and daniel cremona, director of the central bank of malta and chairman of the malta electricity board.

present at the meeting were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, liu fu, chinese ambassador to malta, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including wei yu-ming, sun so-chang, wang pen-tso, chu chuan-hsien, hsu erh-wei and lien cheng-pao.

Maltese Ambassador to China Fetes Chinese Vice Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

maltese ambassador to china joseph forace gave a dinner here this evening in honour of chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng.

attending were chinese ambassador to malta liu fu and leading members of departments concerned wei yu-ming, wang pen-tso and sun so-chang.

daniel cremona, director of the central bank of malta and chairman of the malta electricity board, was on hand.

toasts were drunk to the constant development of friendship and economic cooperation between china and malta.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Medical Team Arrives in Tunisia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

a chinese medical team with ma tseng-shih as leader and yang ho-ting as deputy leader arrived here yesterday, according to news from tunisia.

it was met at the airport by mongi fourati, director of the office, and mohsen bahri, technical counsellor, of the minister of public health; ali tekaya, deputy director of international cooperation under the ministry of foreign affairs; and other government officials.

hou yeh-feng, chinese ambassador to tunisia, and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese medical team has come in accordance with an agreement signed between the governments of china and tunisia.

CHINA AND US

American High Energy Physicists Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1973)

a 14-member delegation of american high energy physicists led by professor marvin goldberger, director of the department of physics at princeton university, arrived here by air this afternoon.

it was greeted at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists yueh chih-chien, chien san-chiang, shih ju-wei, wang ti-cheng, pan chun, chu yung-hsing and peng huan-wu.

the american delegation arrived in kwangchow on june 30 and were dinner guests of yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

US Congressional Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1973)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this evening gave a banquet in honour of all members of the united states congressional group with warren g. magnuson as its leader and thomas e. morgan as its deputy leader, as well as their wives and staff members.

attending the banquet were pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of other departments concerned shih lin-feng, chien tuan-sheng, wu wei-jan, chien wei-chang and kang tai-sha.

also present were deputy chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in peking alfred l. jenkins and his wife.

the 23-member u.s. congressional group arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Feature Story: Visit to Quang Tri, South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 2, 1973)

we paid a visit to the liberated area of quang tri province in south viet nam at a time when the vietnamese people were celebrating the fourth anniversary of the founding of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and hailing their great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

situated close to the 17th parallel, quang tri province is of strategic importance. it is here where the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces dealt heavy blows at the enemy and won one victory after another. by january 27 when the paris agreement was signed, 85 per cent of the land in the province had been liberated.

turn hatred into strength

crossing the newly built ham long pontoon bridge, we headed for dong ha, capital of quang tri province along highway 1. traffic on this highway has been restored as its demolished sections and damaged bridges have been repaired. turning our eyes to the south bank of bien hai river, we saw the flags of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n. fluttering over the newly built hamlets, groups of peasants busy working in the fields, green seedlings of newly sown late rice swaying in breeze.

nguyen van than, vice-president of the south viet nam patriotic and democratic journalists' association who met us at ham long bridge told us that the south bank of the bien hai river used to be a densely populated land rich in rice and fishes. but it was subjected to frenzied destruction by the united states and the saigon regime. it was not until the signing of the paris agreement that people began to return to rebuild their homeland.

what we saw on our way was a scene of dynamic reconstruction in the liberated area. the people of quang tri, tempered in the flames of war, have turned hatred for the aggressors into mighty strength. with boundless enthusiasm, they are healing the wounds of war and rebuilding their beautiful homeland. 1,790 labour-exchange teams have been set up in the province to develop production. in the last three months and more, they have cultivated thousands of hectares of paddy-field and opened up thousands of hectares of wasteland. as a result, the land sown to early rice has been doubled compared with that of last year. the people in gio linh district filled up over ten thousand craters and planted over 3,300 "mau" (one "mau" equals 3,600 square metres)

of paddy and other crops. as soon as peace was restored, thousands of youth set out to build water conservancy projects. to date, many water conservancy projects have been repaired or built in the province, creating favourable condition for increased agricultural production. in the first half of april, about 20,000 people in the province took part in building water conservancy projects. even old people vied with each other to work at the construction sites. although they were advanced in age, they said, they were determined to contribute their share to the reconstruction of the motherland.

rebuild home towns on the debris

we visited dong ha city which was rebuilt on the debris. dong ha was a city with over ten thousand inhabitants. owing to repeated bombing by u.s. b-52s, it suffered from serious destruction.

after the restoration of peace, the people's revolutionary committee of quang tri province immediately mobilized the people to rebuild dong ha. with the joy of victory, thousands of youth shock brigade members, people's liberation army men and people from various districts held a meeting and pledged themselves to rebuild the city and make it more beautiful than the pre-war days. braving the sweltering heat, they removed the mines, filled up bomb craters and rebuilt the city on the debris. in the past four months, many houses have gone up on both sides of the streets in the city, including bookstores, shops and offices of various organizations of the provincial people's revolutionary committee. with the help of the government, the citizens in the city built their temporary houses, and the first power station in the liberated areas of quang tri province was erected.

we went to the downtown area which was bustling with activity. in newly opened stores, young women were selecting calicos to their liking. in newly opened bookstores, crowds of people were buying pictures of president ho chi minh, president nguyen huu tho and presdient huynh tan phat and books and journals published in the liberated areas. a great variety of fresh fishes and shrimps, vegetables, fruits and other things were on sale in the market. the dong ha harbour presented a picture of seething activity. lighters and steam ships were anchored at the dock. people were busy loading or unloading grains, daily necessities and various kinds of building materials.

aspirations of the people

we went to trieu trach village, trieu phong district, where the fruit trees damaged by enemy bombing have been in full bloom or have borne fruits. trieu phong is a place where the areas under the control of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam

and of the saigon administration meet. trieu trach village is situated in the southernmost part of trieu phong district. barbed wire entanglements run across the fields there. on two sides of the entanglements are two worlds. the south is dotted with encampments in a land of desolation; the north is a picture of peaceful construction everywhere.

before liberation, the nguyen van thieu clique carried out in this place a reactionary militaristic policy and conducted suppression and slaughter, pressganging and arms expansion. 14 or 15 year-old youngsters were drafted into the army and even young women and aged people were forced to join the local reactionary armed forces. therefore, the people were overjoyed when they learned of the signing of the paris agreement. they denounced the crimes committed by the u.s.-puppet clique in the south.

in the four months and more since the signing of paris agreement, the armed forces and people in the trieu phong district have made consistent efforts for the implementation of the paris agreement, for the safeguarding of peace and the realization of national concord. they have resolutely carried out the ceasefire order and implemented the policy of national concord of the provisional revolutionary government by expressing their deep sympathy for the families and children of the saigon army and functionaries of the saigon administration in the liberated areas, calling them "families suffering misery", giving financial aid to those who have difficulties, and cultivating land for those who are old and disabled. the liberation art troupe on many occasions went to the demarcation line to give excellent performances for the saigon troops.

the local people told us that when they heard the news that the paris agreement came into effect, many soldiers of the saigon army on the other side of the barbed wire entanglements put down their arms and came out of their trenches, shouting: "we will have reunion with our dear ones exclamation"

the barbed wire entanglements in the fields of trieu trach cannot separate the common aspirations of the south vietnamese people for peace, national concord and reunification of their motherland.

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 3, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and hsia chu-hua as deputy leader arrived here by train at noon today for a friendly vis performance tour at the invitation of the ministry of culture and the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the troupe was greeted at the station by d.r.v.n. vice-minister of culture cu huy can, leader of the viet nam central people's acrobatic troupe ngo ngoc yeng, and many artists.

chiu li-hsing, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in viet nam was also present.

the chinese acrobats were warmly welcomed by their vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the railway station and presented with bouquets by vietnamese artists.

this afternoon shen chien and hsia chu-hua called on the viet nam ministry of culture where they were cordially received by vice-minister cu huy can and other leading comrades who had a friendly talk with them.

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